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CLARENCE MURPHY TRIAL

The Evidence Up to the Time of Going to Press—
Will Probably End Tomorrow

The trial of Clarence Murphy, charged with the murder of Mrs. Phoebe A. Williams in Lancha Plana on the night of June 11, was commenced in the superior court last Monday morning. The town was filled with trial jurors and witnesses subpoenaed on both sides. Probably never in the history of the county has so many witnesses appeared in a criminal trial. The number of witnesses for the defense, from outside the county, is in excess of one hundred. Many of those, it is said, know nothing whatever of the merits of the case, but have been brought here probably as witnesses on character.

The prosecution is represented by district attorney Vicini alone; and the defendant's case is conducted by W. K. Jacobs, an attorney from Stockton.

Defendant's wife, daughter of W. Crail of Lancha Plana, was present in the court room from the commencement of the trial; also a brother of the defendant was inside the rail. Altogether five or six brothers have been brought here for the defense.

The first day was consumed in the effort to secure a jury of impartial and unprejudiced men to try the case. The questions propounded by the attorney for the defense, touching their qualifications as jurors, were very searching. The outcome of Monday's proceeding was the securing of five jurors, who were sworn in to try the case. This was the result of the examination of only 12 talesmen, most of whom were excused for cause, three preemptory.

On Tuesday the selection of the jury was resumed, and at the adjournment of court on that day four more jurors had been secured, making nine, with about sixty names in the original venire left from which to select the remaining jurors.

On Wednesday morning the work of getting the jury was completed. Between 40 and 50 talesmen were examined in the process of securing the jury, and most of those rejected were preemptory excused by one side or the other. The jury sworn to try the case is composed of the following named persons, S. J. Pearce, W. S. Alford, Geo. Chisholm, Chas. H. Courrier, E. C. McCormick, Myron S. Matson, T. Bloom, Geo. C. Ketter, John Rader, John Andrews, T. J. Hightower, G. C. Jennings.

Mrs. Annie Yeak and L. W. Maker were the first witnesses called. Their testimony was to the effect that the murdered woman, was Phoebe A. Williams, their mother. Deceased was 76 years old, and had resided in Lancha Plana 45 years.

Alonzo Murphy, brother of the defendant, was called and testified about a certain horse—a black stallion weighing about 700 lbs.—which animal is believed to have been used by defendant and Swearingen in driving to and from the Murphy ranch on the night of the murder. Witness testified that he resided at Clements. Swearingen worked for him, and left his employ on the Friday preceding the murder. Defendant and Swearingen left his ranch together. They took the team to Lockford. Defendant returned, but Swearingen did not, as he stated he was going to San Francisco to get his head fixed, he being rather hard of hearing. Witness drove the horse to Clements on the night following the murder, to get a doctor, as his wife was sick; he remarked to the doctor that the horse seemed sick. Witness found two photographs in the manger of his barn, and the next day he telephoned to sheriff Norman, but could not get him; he then telephoned to

constable Kelley of Ione, who met him at Wallace; defendant was with him at the time he telephoned to the sheriff. Swearingen returned to the Murphy ranch on June 12, and remained there until arrested.

L. W. Maker was called and identified the photographs as those of his half sister, Miss Carrie Williams. Mrs. Annie Murphy, wife of defendant, was sworn, but was objected to on the ground that a wife cannot testify against her husband, and the objection was sustained.

Dr. Endicott testified that he and Dr. A. M. Call held an autopsy upon the body of Mrs. Williams. He found her lying on her back, with three wounds in her neck, inflicted with a knife or other sharp instrument; either one of two of the wounds would cause death, the other would not. One of the wounds was on the neck, about four inches to the left, below left ear. Body was partly dressed; did not have a suit of under wear on.

Norman Stidson: Resided at Stockton; acquainted with defendant, also with Mrs. Williams in her life time. Chester Maker was a frequent visitor at Stidson's home; he and defendant Murphy had batched together; young Maker was short, heavy set, weighed about 145 lbs.; witness lived in Lancha Plana about four years; used to fish in the evening in May and June; road from Lancha Plana to Camanche was rolling and mountainous; pipe line is about a mile below Lancha Plana.

Mr. Leiditer: Lived at Clements, in employ of Southern Pacific; had known A. Murphy 15 years, and was at the Murphy home on 12th June, 1905; knew the Murphy stallion, it was a kind, high strung, nervous animal, willing and a good roadster; saw the horse on the morning of June 12, paid a portion of the stock to it, it seemed very quiet; did not know that the horse had been ill used.

Samuel E. Swearingen, the star witness for the prosecution, was next called. Lived in California since the 18th July, 1904; saw Clarence Murphy last November; worked at the Murphy ranch two or three months; left there the 9th day of June last; made a confession to being an accomplice in the murder of Mrs. Williams on the 6th of July to Sheriff Norman, in the presence of C. L. Culbert, H. E. Kay, and district attorney Vicini, in the district attorney's office; it was freely and voluntarily made, nothing was offered or promised him if he confessed. The conversation with defendant on the subject was on the day of the crime; he was going after his wife, and asked him about making \$8000 or \$10000; kept it up on the road to Lockford; witness left Murphy place on the 9th June, went to Stockton, to Clements, to Lockford; took with him the clothes he had on then and have on now; left a knife, writing paper and other little things on the ranch; the knife produced he identified as the one he left at A. Murphy's. Murphy told him to go to the Western hotel, Sacramento, room 22; was there on the 10th June, never above the first floor; went to room 22, got there at 9 o'clock; then went to Alonzo Murphy's place about 9 o'clock; went to the haystack; met defendant there about 11 o'clock, who brought him something to eat; waited there until defendant came with a horse and grub-meat, bread and five or six dried onions; took him up to a culvert across the road where the roads separate from Camanche to Lancha Plana; got out the cart there; defendant told him to go on the pipe line and stay there until defendant came; met a rig driven by Jennie Genova, the woman had on a light waist, driving two horses; met her before he got to the pipe line, did not meet any one else; defendant came with the little two wheel cart and bay stallion; got in the cart, defendant driving; he kept hitting the horse to keep him from squealing, hitched the horse to the pipe line, put the cart in a hole or depression on reaching the pipe line, and the two walked to the Williams home in Lancha Plana; defendant told him to stay outside, that he would get Chester out and make him drive where the old lady's money was, and then he would come back; told him to stay under a tree and keep watch. Saw door open and defendant and Chester Maker went down to river; he was gone about thirty minutes; when he returned he went into the house, and was walking around the house with Mrs. Williams; heard her crying as if someone was leading her; he was inside about 30 minutes. When he came out, he said he got nothing, but there was no one left to tell tales. On trip homeward they washed hands when they came to the cart. Witness went to push the cart out from where it was left, and defendant told him not to do that, as it would make tracks. Got the horse hitched up, and drove through Camanche, drove slow through Camanche, but defendant kept the horse, a rapid pace other parts of the journey, as to reach ranch before daylight; witness went to bay barn, and stayed there all day, and after 9 o'clock that night; defendant brought grub to him; tied two lugsy lines together, and drew the land cans up; saw C. N. Duffy round the barn that Monday morning; asked defendant why he could not find money, and he said Chester did not know where it was. Defendant promised that if he were arrested, he and his brother would spend all they had to clear him, but they did not keep their word, so he squealed; defendant did not send a man to Sacramento to occupy the room as agreed. Was arrested June 23, by Sheriff Norman, J. E. Kelley and another man whose name he did not know; defendant intended to leave his wife and go with Swearingen to Indian Territory; witness assumed name was Horace Love; had enlisted in army, and deserted, changed his

name when he deserted; went to Williams' house between 12 and 1 o'clock on night of June 11. Murphy told him he had his (witness) knife. Stripped pants produced were recognized as same worn by Murphy that night; defendant gave knife to his wife; she washed it, and he returned it to the place where he found it; while in hiding before the murder, he left some onions and paper.

He was subjected to a rigid cross-examination; but he stuck to his story in all its essential points. He would be 26 years old on the 12th January next; was a native of Chattanooga, Indian Territory; went under two names, S. Swearingen and Horace Love; never inquired for mail in any other name; had no certain occupation; enlisted in Talhassie, deserted June 14th or 15th, November, and went to Stockton; was in Lancha Plana for first time on Christmas night; was afraid defendant would kill him if he inquired in regard to the killing of the old lady, and if he accused him of the deed; went to Lancha Plana last March to cut wood; lived at Wilson Crail's place two or three weeks; knew Chester Maker well; a close friendship existed between them; knew Mrs. Williams by sight; heard defendant and others say that she had money; was in good health on the 9th of June, same as now; went to work for Alonzo Murphy as a farm hand just before the picnic at Clements; M. Duffy worked there after 9th of June; went to San Francisco not knowing whether he would return or not; had handled the day stallion, had driven him; was familiar about the place of A. Murphy; never heard persons fishing in McKelme river on June 12th; heard people passing on the road; stayed about 40 yards above road, kept near pipe line the day the murder was committed; he had visited the Williams' home at different times; had been there and stole chickens in the month of April. Clarence Murphy told him he had counted Mrs. Williams' money, as she trusted him; a number of days before he was persuaded; told defendant the day before Clements picnic that he would not rob her, and defendant said he would rob her without hunting her; he (Swearingen) did not want to see her hurt.

Defendant's attorney questioned Love or Swearingen, in regards to time of killing Swearingen, testified that it was between 12 and 1 o'clock Monday morning, and why was Chester Maker and Mrs. Williams dressed at that time of night, when they were supposed to be in bed and asleep.

He answered that Chester Maker got up and went with Murphy to the river, that he did not know why Mrs. Williams was dressed.

Friday morning cross-examination of Swearingen was resumed. He said he was part Choctaw Indian, Irish and Dutch; the pistol he used to guard Williams' house on night of murder, was given him by Clarence Murphy, and Murphy told him to be careful, as it was broken; defendant told him to shoot, holler, and run if any one came up to the Williams' house while he was guarding; the day before the Clements picnic, Swearingen, and defendant met the butcher of Camanche, Frank Hunt; defendant asked Hunt if he bought Mrs. Williams' cattle, he said he had; he then asked how much he paid for them; he said he did not pay a hundred dollars.

Witness was in Alonzo Murphy's yard when arrested; Murphy told him that if he would not turn state's evidence, defendant and his brother, Alonzo, would spend all they had to clear him if he was arrested.

He said that the pants Murphy wore were his, and that he recognized them as they were on their way back to the Murphy ranch, after the murder, he could recognize them because it was moonlight, and the moon was quite high. He was then shown the knife he said it was his knife, he did not see knife on the night of 11th June, but Murphy told him he had it. He had never seen the defendant carry a pistol before that night.

District attorney asked Swearingen if he had ever used this knife, on a kangaroo, ape, horse, guinea pig, and various animals, at the Murphy ranch. He said he never had. Swearingen was then withdrawn temporarily.

T. K. Norman testified: Recognized the knife, first saw it on 23rd of June, it was handed him by Swearingen, and on 24th of June he turned it over to district attorney, pants he also identified, got pants on same day as knife; he also turned same over to district attorney. A piece of cloth was then shown him which he said was the same he had cut out of a mattress in the house of Phoebe A. Williams. Saw body of deceased on 13th day of June, lying on a bed in front room. (Diagram of room was produced.) first heard of murder 13th June, immediately proceeded to Lancha Plana; found body lying on west side of bed in front room.

Thomas Price: Lived in San Francisco; was a general chemist; engaged in that business for 50 years. He identified the knife as one he had tested to determine the character of blood; found clot on handle and on blade, then proceeded to find character of blood; blood was that of a mammal—an ape, kangaroo or like animal; knife had been washed, but even so he could find blood, and that it was the blood of a mammal. The piece of cloth was then examined, the blood on that was that of a mammal, possibly of a human being. He was then shown pants, recognized same as the pair he had examined. Could not find much about the pants; found blood, but owing to the dirty condition of same, and the dye the cloth contained, could not do much with it, only the blood was also of a mammal.

Swearingen was again asked some questions by the prosecution in regard to the pistol; he identified the weapon produced as the one he had. He was across the sand bar, when defendant handed him the pistol; never saw it before that time; he put it in his pocket. He was then asked if he got his head fixed, and said he hadn't. A diagram was placed on the board of Alonzo Murphy's home, and the witness pointed out where the knife was found when he gave same to sheriff Norman. He was asked about the moon setting he claimed it went down about four o'clock, he was then shown an Ayres Almanac, showing that the moon set at 1:30; it set 1:34 in Bristol's Almanac for 1905 June 12, Ladies Birthday Almanac 12:9. Peruna Almanac, 1:26. The photographs found were shown to him and he could not identify them, he never saw them before. When the district attorney and sheriff told him Murphy gave away on him, he broke down and cried in Sacramento county jail.

Elmer Crail: Reside at Lancha Plana; brother-in-law of defendant, was well acquainted with Chester Maker, could throw Swearingen when they wrestled; knew Mrs. Williams. The photographs were produced, and recognized as those of Carrie Williams; he had seen them before. Mrs. Williams had shown them to him about a month before the murder, and she had also shown him a gold watch.

Swearingen recalled said Clarence Murphy came up to Swearingen crying and told him that the parties were murdered; that Leadbetter told Murphy, Mrs. Williams and Chester Maker had been murdered; defendant said he hoped they would not find out that it was them that did it.

Clarence Crail: Was 14 years old; acquainted with Phoebe A. Williams and Chester Maker. On the morning of Tuesday June 13, was working at Long Sheridan's, went to house of Mrs. Williams about 10:30, went there to see why they hadn't attended to cows, the cows and calves were boltering, kept people awake went up to house and went in found Mrs. Williams with a pillow over her head, and lying in a pool of blood, then went to saloon and gave alarm.

Mrs. Adams testified that on the night of 11th June was down to Julian school house, where they had a literary social; on returning home came through Lancha Plana by the river on Amador side, her daughter was with her; saw a man on her way home, but did not know who it was, between foot bridge and the road, saw him about half past eleven.

T. K. Norman, sheriff was next called: He arrested defendant Murphy July 5, had a conversation with defendant, in presence of district attorney and deputy Kay; conversation was in reference to the murder of Mrs. Williams and in reference to a pistol, asked defendant if he had a pistol, he said he had not, never owned one. Witness was excused temporarily on account of sickness.

C. L. Culbert, county clerk, said Clarence Murphy was brought in to district attorney's office 6th day of July, the district attorney had been down there and said he could not find cart tracks leading out of road; defendant said he knew he wouldn't find any. Murphy seemed much excited, and sobbed out "you will find out you have the wrong man." District attorney asked defendant to meet Swearingen and he refused to do so, said he would not mind meeting him in the road. I don't care to meet him, it would not do me any good, I would like to meet him in the road.

After being recalled Sheriff Norman said the conversation was as follows: Mr. Vicini told Murphy he wanted him to tell him all he knew about the murder, that if he was not guilty he did not want to prosecute him. He was asked if anything in regards to a pistol had been spoken of to Swearingen, said he had not, that he never had a pistol, and there was none on the Murphy ranch.

The pistol was then exhibited and witness recognized it as one he took from Murphy ranch.

He was present in the district attorney's office when district attorney said to Murphy, "Do you know Mr. Duffy?" he said he did, he was asked if he was a truthful man; he said he was; He said if Mr. Duffy said he saw you would you believe him, he replied, "I don't believe Mr. Duffy was there." Then the district attorney said, "well Mr. Duffy was by the big bridge," defendant said he did not believe Mr. Duffy saw him there. When district attorney said, "you have good reasons to say that there were no cart tracks there, because none were ever made," he broke down and cried. Was also present when defendant and district attorney had conversation in front room of county jail, district attorney, county clerk Culbert and himself were present. The district attorney asked him if he wanted to meet Swearingen, "saying if you are innocent of the crime, would you not like to meet Swearingen and have it out with him." He said, "No, but I would like to meet him out side. Witness first suspected defendant of crime shortly after the finding of the body of Chester E. Maker. He found onions and paper on the hill side on upper side of pipe line; he also found horse tracks, the hole where a cart had been placed, and the tree or bush where the horse had been tied, and where the grass had been pressed down. When he went to the Murphy ranch he had a shoe taken off of the bay stallion, Mr. Rainey took it off for him, he went back and fitted the

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Golf Shirts 500, all \$1.25 and \$1 values, to be sold for..... 65c	The \$2.50 Majestic Shoe, for women, on sale at..... \$1.65	Big Values at Big Reductions \$12.50 Men's Suits on sale at..... \$8.85 \$10 Men's Suits on sale at..... \$5.85 \$8.50 Men's Suits on sale at..... \$4.65 Overcoat Specials \$10 values..... \$5.85 Made of fine Melton cloth \$8.50 values..... \$3.35

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shoe to the tracks, it fitted exactly, was the same shoe or one exactly like it. Shoe was in his possession, and was produced in court, and identified as the same; the right side shoe was worn down, and left a print much thicker on one side than on the other. In company with Sheldon, found body of Chester Maker, no blood was found on clothing, a pool of blood was on the ground; grass was tramped down, and was from four to six inches high. His throat was cut from one ear to the other, about one cut from right to left. He found those tracks of horse from ditch running to Camanche, running 200 yds. from deep cut leading from Lancha Plana to Camanche on Calaveras side of river below the foot of river about half mile from pipe line.

Cross-examination: He got pistol at Murphy ranch; that Alonzo Murphy's wife gave it him, she at first denied that there was a pistol on the place, but he insisted on having it, and she finally gave it up. The autopsy was held on body of C. E. Maker on 16th day of June, on ground where he was found. The body was found about a quarter of a mile from the house of Mrs. Williams.

J. A. Gocke, said defendant worked for him, he was of strong physique for a person, of his age; was at Murphy ranch morning of 13th of June between 7 and half past 7.

Mrs. Crissey: Reside at Sorral flat in Calaveras on road between Lancha Plana, and Camanche: The road by her place is used at all times when the river is fordable. On the morning of June 12th, between 1 and 2 o'clock, she could not sleep and went out on the porch to get a drink; she heard a rig.

Arthur Adams: Reside in Lancha Plana, occupation mining, ditch tender and post master. The river was not fordable a the time of June 12 and there about. He had seen where the horse had been standing; was there when Mr. Norman compared the horseshoe with track. The shoe was worn smooth, and fitted track.

After some minor testimony the prosecution rested its case Monday afternoon.

W. R. Jacobs, then made a motion that the court instruct the jury to find a verdict of acquittal, on the ground that the prosecution had failed to make out a case against defendant. The motion was denied. The testimony for the defense was then commenced.

Rosa Young was sworn: Resident of Lodi, friendly with defendant, knew Samuel Swearingen; first met him at Alonzo Murphy's place; saw Swearingen in Lodi on afternoon of June 12, on 13th witness was in Lodi in the morning, and at Alonzo Murphy's in afternoon; saw Swearingen on June 13th at Fred Miner's home; they were working on a well, after finishing they went to Fred Miner's house, witness went also: A. Murphy changed his clothes.

G. B. Hunt was then sworn, his business, butcher at Camanche, did not meet defendant and Swearingen and did not have any conversation with them in regards to cattle at any time, but he did buy cattle from Mrs. Williams, Burt E. Lyon, the Camanche butcher, was then sworn, engaged in butcher business; knew defendant, but not Swearingen.



DEMAND THE BRAND

home to go to Mr. Cook's between 7 and 8 o'clock, remained there until 9 or 10 o'clock; wife was with him, after he returned he heard the dog bark, the dog was loose and ran down to the river yelling. Road is much used between Campo Seco and Lancha Plana.

Mrs. Clara Coats said she lived above the Westmoreland bridge, she went with her husband to a neighbor, Mr. Cook, to sit up with a corpse; came home between 8 and 9 o'clock. She heard the dog barking and the dog ran down by the barn, the barking was unusual. She heard people fishing about 7 o'clock, could see the spot from barn where the body of Chester Maker was found.

A. H. Gocke was then sworn, he was working on dredger on 12th June. He saw defendant and A. Murphy at the dredger on Sunday afternoon about three o'clock, they had a spring wagon and two bay horses, saw pipe in the wagon; could not say what they did with pipe.

Clarence Crail was called. He and Chester had been playmates; had been at Williams house different times, often went there early in the mornings after eggs, had often seen Mrs. Williams in bed, she wore white night gowns, would get up and give him theeggs with her gown on, treated him same as she did Chester, her grandson. Saw Chester Maker on Sunday night at Kieser's saloon, he was dressed in a light shirt and overalls, tennis shoes, and shoes were new; heard bell ring at about 8 or 9 o'clock, rang twice, Chester was at Kieser's saloon after bell rang; witness went to Tom Sheridan's house at 9 o'clock. Saw Chester Maker after his death by the side of river, pointed out spot to defendant's attorney and others; knew where school house and Moore's house are situated; there was a path from school house to place where body was found. Sometimes Chester retired early and sometimes late, depended on work he had to do.

Lester Adams: knew Chester Maker. He and Chester went to Ione on June 10, Saturday they weighed, he weighed 135 lbs. Chester weighed 134. Chester bought a new pair of tennis

Buggy robes, horse blankets at P. Piccardo's harness shop. Prices to suit.

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FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 10, 1905

Board of Supervisors.

The board met Monday, November 6, all members present.

Claims were allowed and ordered paid out of the various funds as follows:

Current expense—
W. G. Jones, janitor 60 00
F. W. Parker, watchman 10 00
W. M. Amick, mileage 2 40
L. Burke, " 2 40
A. Grillo, " 2 40
D. A. Frazer, " 0 80
S. E. Williams, removing rubbish 4 50
County officers, postage stamps 30 50
L. White and others, blue jay bty. 1 70
C. L. Culbert, filing fees 2 15
A. Goldner, drugs for jail 2 00
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B. C. O'Neil, supplies for jail 6 75
U. S. Gregory, supplies 19 30
Amador Ledger, printing 37 50
August Thiele, interpreting 3 00
A. Carlisle & Co, record book 20 45
Jackson Gaslight Co., gas 35 70
Patrick & Co., stamps 9 75
M. L. Smith, typewriting 2 00
A. Piccard, freight 1 50
J. H. Storey, expressage 9 21
A. Carlisle & Co., transcript 773 90
Sunset Tel. & Tel. Co., phones 37 10
Garbarini Bros, supplies 5 00
C. P. Vicini, traveling expenses 26 50
The following bills were laid over:
E. Pitois, labor \$2. Isaac Piver, witness fees, \$7.40, Dr. L. E. Phillips, services, \$7.50, A. J. Laverone, guard etc. \$9.50, Geo. Folger, expressage \$1, Dr. A. P. Griffin, expert testimony \$25.00, T. K. Norman, traveling expense \$20.50.

L. White, livery for sheriff 8 00

T. K. Norman, bnd for prisoners 89 25

Redlick Bros., blankets for jail 18 75

Mrs. C. Richtmyer, water 6 00

Geo. A. Gordon, traveling exp. 63 20

Amador E. R. & L. Co., lights 3 50

Edward Thompson, law books 12 00

B. C. O'Neil, supplies for jail 6 75

U. S. Gregory, supplies 19 30

Amador Ledger, printing 37 50

August Thiele, interpreting 3 00

A. Carlisle & Co, record book 20 45

Jackson Gaslight Co., gas 35 70

Patrick & Co., stamps 9 75

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Hospital fund—

G. Oneto, vegetables 13 25

Mrs. C. Langhorst, supplies 4 30

E. Ginocchio & Bro., allowance 30 00

Jas. Lessee, conveyance 6 75

L. J. Glavinovich, clothing 34 75

F. B. LeMoine, superintendent 45 00

W. E. Kent, coffins 20 00

Mrs. Richtmyer, water 58 25

Thomas & Eady, meat 41 50

Amador E. R. & L. Co., lights 3 00

B. Privitt, wood 100 25

Jackson Gaslight Co., gas 17 65

P. L. Cassinelli, fish and veg. 12 65

Dr. M. G. Gall, county physician 60 00

E. Ginocchio & Bro., groceries 196 20

A. Thiele, labor 7 50

H. Schrader, digging graves 21 00

Sunset Tel. & Tel. Co., phones 2 65

Ramazzotti & Chisholm, lumber 10 50

Mrs. Jas. Tuner, washing 8 00

Mary Lucot, cook 30 00

Jas. Grillo, conveyance 6 00

Mrs. F. B. LeMoine, matron 30 00

Road District Funds No. 1—

Garbarini Bros, supplies 8 35

C. M. Meek, labor 6 00

Peter Guirani, labor 4 00

J. Flaherty 33 00

J. Rader, " 12 00

Harry Cook, " 56 31

T. Cuneo, " 3 00

Joe Tracchino, " 14 00

J. Baroni, " 14 00

H. Barden, " 10 00

J. Podesta, " 18 00

Joe Bastian, " 4 00

J. Hanley, " 6 00

John C. Cuneo, " 16 00

District 2—

D. B. Pardoe, labor 90 00

W. H. Langford, " 12 00

District 3—

Geo. Schroeder, labor etc. 21 00

A. Jones, " 71 00

District 4—

Nick Bernardo, labor 118 00

G. M. Waechter, labor 112 62

Harry Cook, sprinkling 10 00

J. Giannini, labor 15 00

John Roberts, " 8 00

O. Packard, " 26 00

D. Burke, " 43 12

Bridge fund—

D. McCall, lumber 25 75

F. M. Whitmore, labor 26 00

W. H. Langford, " 73 75

B. White, " 19 94

Jas Toop, " 6 00

P. N. Peck, " 43 12

Salary fund—John Strohm, W. M. Amick, A. Grillo, D. A. Frazer, and Lawrence Burke, as road commissioners, allowed \$25 cash.

In the matter of bridge across Sutter creek, it was ordered that D. A. Fraser, present said matter at next meeting of board.

Matter of petition of R. W. Ketcham and others, for an election for incorporation of Jackson.—After considerable talk over the boundary lines, matter continued until November 13.

On petition of S. H. Phillips and others, an allowance of \$6 per month was allowed Mrs. F. Shearer, to be paid through L. Burke.

Application of F. H. Mitchell for permit to sell liquor in lone, read and same granted.

Criminal returns of justices of peace, also statement of license collection, hospital report and treasurer's report, approved.

James Kossiter of Sacramento county appeared before board and asked for assistance. Ordered that fare back to Sacramento county be paid him.

Deed to house on ground belonging to Consolidated Amador in Sutter Creek in name of Oneto ordered cancelled.

Warrants cancelled as follows:

School fund 3788 43

Current expense fund 946 73

Salary 2922 47

Hospital fund 985 73

Bridg fund 152 48

Lone Union High School 344 45

Pine Grove School bldg. fund 141 60

Road fund 653 40

Total 9635 29

Adjourned until November 13.

To Cure a Cold in One Day.

Take Luxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. E. W. Grove's signature is on each box. 25c.

Amador Teachers' Institute.

Notice is hereby given that Amador County Teachers' Institute, will be held in Lone, on Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday, November 21, 22 and 23, 1905.

GEO. A. GORDON, Superintendent of Schools, Amador, Cal.

Ayer's

What are your friends saying about you? That your gray hair makes you look old? And yet, you are not forty! Postpone this looking old.

Hair Vigor

Use Ayer's Hair Vigor and restore to your gray hair all the deep, dark, rich color of early life. Then be satisfied.

"Ayer's Hair Vigor restored the natural color to my gray hair, and I am greatly pleased. It is all you claim for it."

Mrs. E. J. SAMPSON, Mechanicville, N. Y.

All druggists.

J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass.

Dark Hair

BADAARACA CASE.

Allowed to Plead Guilty to Manslaughter.

A. Caminetti, attorney for Antonio Badaraca, who is confined in the county jail of Alpine county, on a charge of murder, in the killing of John Pendola near Kirkwood, in September last, returned from Marksville last Saturday. He went there to attend the arraignment of the defendant. He brought back word that his offer to allow the defendant to plead guilty to manslaughter was accepted by the authorities of our neighboring county. Thereupon Badaraca entered a plea of guilty of manslaughter, and was sentenced to 10 years in the state prison. The news came as a great surprise to the people of this county. This action was explained that Alpine county is poor, and a hotly contested trial such as the Badaraca case would likely be, would cost a large sum—far more than the county was able to stand. Under the circumstances it was thought best to accept the offer, and avoid a costly trial. The defendant and the victim were but sojourners in Alpine at the time of the crime. That county was called upon to foot the expense of a prosecution that did not arise from its own permanent population. The feeling in Amador is outspoken in disapproval of the outcome. The crime, according to all reports, was beyond the grade of manslaughter. Had he pleaded guilty of higher degree and received life imprisonment, little could have been said against the result. Badaraca if he behaves himself, and gets the full credits, will be free in six years and eight months. Caminetti says that it was not alone the expense that led to the acceptance of the offer. There was a doubt as to the possibility of securing a jury in the county. A change of venue to any other county meant a heavy additional expense. Badaraca says that the fatal shot was fired while Pendola and defendant were struggling for possession of the pistol. On arriving at the barn Badaraca wanted to know the reason that Pendola had left the others. Pendola after starting to unsaddle the horse, saw the pistol sticking out of Badaraca's pocket, and made a grab for it. A struggle ensued, during which the weapon was discharged. It is a Leuger pistol, and is very easily discharged so defendant contended. Again Badaraca is subject to epileptic fits, and it would be necessary to have a medical expert to pass upon his mental condition, and there is not a qualified practitioner within the limits of Alpine county. Badaraca was to be taken from Alpine county to San Quentin some time this week.

A Liquid Cold Cure.

A Cough Syrup which drives a cold out of the system by acting as a cathartic on the bowels is offered by Kennedy's Laxative Honey and Tar. Clears the throat, strengthens the lungs and bronchial tubes. The mother's friend and the children's favorite. Best for croup, whooping cough, etc. A liquid cold cure and the only cough syrup which moves the bowels and works all cold out of the system. Sold by City Pharmacy.

Wedded in Tuolumne.

Joe Cadematori and Miss Belle Ashton, two well-known people of Sonoma, were married at the City Hotel Saturday by Judge Nicol, Chas. Hullihan acting as best man. It was arranged at first for the wedding to take place at Nevills' hotel, James town, with Father Guerin officiating, but owing to some misunderstanding the wedding was solemnized in Sonoma as above stated. Joe, who holds a position as shift boss at the App mine, will make his future home in Quartz.—Independent.

NOTICE.

The lone high school will open on Sept. 4, 1905, and it is expected that there will be a large attendance from Amador, Sutter Creek, and Jackson on account of the very liberal commutation tickets issued by the lone high school. Eastern Railroad Company to pupils and teachers. The company has issued monthly round trip tickets at the extremely low figure of \$10 per month from Martells, and \$15 per month from Amador, Sutter Creek, and Jackson. aug. 25 ft.

Nature Needs But Little.

Nature needs only a Little Early Risers now and then to keep the bowels clean, the liver active, and the system free from bile, headaches, constipation, etc. The famous little pills "Early Risers" are pleasant in effect and perfect in action. They never gripe or sicken, but tone and strengthen the liver and kidneys. Sold at City Pharmacy.

Incorporation.

Last Saturday a meeting of the committee representing the petition before the supervisors requesting the calling of an election to determine the issue of the incorporation of Jackson as a city, of the sixth class was held in the supervisors room, to see if an agreement could not be reached amicably, without throwing the responsibility of fixing the boundaries upon the supervisors. W. F. Detert was present. But no agreement could be reached, as the members of the committee held that they had no authority to reduce the boundaries by discarding the Zeila mine or in any other way.

The matter came up before the supervisors last Monday, and was discussed at some length. J. W. Caldwell, selected by the committee to present the matter to the board was unwilling to take upon himself the authority to call a mass meeting to pass upon the boundary question. The members of the board felt averse to taking arbitrary action in the premises. They wanted the people of Jackson to first tell them what they wanted. As it shaped to them the people were divided, even those signing the petition were not all in favor of the boundaries. W. J. McGee appeared for the Zeila mine, against that property being included. After much talk, not against incorporation absolutely, but on the matter of boundaries; Jas. J. Wright volunteered, as secretary of the last mass meeting held, to call a mass meeting for next Saturday evening, in the court room, to pass the matter of boundaries directly up to the citizens. The supervisors adjourned to meet next Monday when the boundaries will no doubt be fixed in accordance with the decision of the citizens' meeting.

Mrs. Zappetini Returns From Her Race With Death.

Mrs. Marie Zappetini, who raced from Fruitvale to Amador county in an automobile to be by the bedside of her father as it was supposed in his dying hour, is back at her home again. Her father, who was stricken with apoplexy, has now practically recovered. When Mrs. Zappetini received the message announcing his illness she found that to wait until the following day for a train would as she believed be too long to permit her reaching Volcano in time to see her father alive. She tried to hire an automobile, but could not do so from any of the regular automobile places, as the trip was regarded as too hazardous. J. V. Matteson, a real estate dealer of this place, hearing of the woman's desire, volunteered to take her in his machine and notwithstanding a number of mishaps landed her at her destination three hours ahead of the time she would have arrived had she traveled on the train.

Mrs. Zappetini in speaking of her experience declares that it was a horrible one in that she was laboring under the double strain of fast riding and the dangers incident thereto and the thought that she might arrive at the bedside of her father too late to gratify his desire to see her before his death.—Oakland Enquirer.

A Guaranteed Cure for Piles.

Itching, Blind, Bleeding or Protruding Piles. Druggists refund money if Pazo Ointment fails to cure any case, no matter of how long standing, in 6 to 14 days. First application gives ease and relief. 50c. If your druggist hasn't it send 50c in stamps and it will be forwarded post paid by Paris Medicine Co., St. Louis, Mo.

Notice to Water Consumers.

At request of Standard Electric Company, I have to notify water consumers to exercise utmost economy in use of water. Only water for purely domestic purposes will be permitted; irrigation, sprinkling, and waste in any form must be absolutely stopped while shortage of water continues. Patrons persisting in irrigating or wastage after this notice, will have the water supply shut off. Nov. 3, 1905.

Mrs. C. Richtmyer.

Nothing will please an invalid as well as a package of those fancy cakes from Nettie's Mkt.

Call and see the immense new stock at Pete Piccard's.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

Department of the Interior, Land Office at Sacramento, Cal., Oct. 26, 1905.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before Richard Webb, U. S. Commissioner, at Jackson, Cal., on Friday, December 8, 1905, viz: Charles E. Meekling, who made H. E. No. 7021, for the SE 1/4 of Sec. 7, N 1/2 of NE 1/4 Sec. 18, and W 1/2 of NE 1/4 Sec. 17, T. 7 N., R. 14 E., M. D. M.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon said cultivation, said land, viz: Wm. H. Blakely, of Drytown, Cal.; George B. Jones, of Drytown, Cal.; Joseph Tonzi, of Lone, Cal.; Fred Yager, of Lone, Cal.

JOHN F. ARMSTRONG, Register.

nv3 0t

Special Offer

Pyrographic Outfit B—\$2.50

For burning on Plank, Wood, Leather, etc. Includes all the latest improved tools and accessories. One time purchase and advance orders of new and original articles for burning will be sent on request.

Handkerchief Box, No. 688

Size 4 1/2 x 7 1/2. Price, 40 cents. Includes all the latest improved tools and accessories. One time purchase and advance orders of new and original articles for burning will be sent on request.

GALLAGHER BROS.

27 Grant Avenue San Francisco, Cal.

Admission—Children 10c. Ladies 20c. Men 30c.

Sour Stomach

No appetite, loss of strength, nervousness, headache, constipation, bad breath, general debility, sour risings, and catarrh of the stomach are all due to indigestion. Kodol cures indigestion. This new discovery represents the natural juices of digestion as they exist in a healthy stomach, combined with the greatest known tonic and reconstructive properties. Kodol Dyspepsia Cure does not only cure indigestion and dyspepsia, but this famous remedy cures all stomach troubles by cleansing, purifying, sweetening and strengthening the mucous membranes lining the stomach.

Mr. S. S. Ball, of Ravenswood, Va., says: "I was troubled with sour stomach for years. Kodol cured me and we are now using it in my family."

Kodol Digests What You Eat.

Bottles only, \$1.00. Size holding 2 1/2 times the trial size, which sells for 50 cents.

Prepared by E. C. DeWitt & Co., CHICAGO.

---Sold by all Druggists---

SUPERIOR COURT.

HON. R. C. RUST, JUDGE.

People vs. Thos. W. Freeman—Sentenced to 12 years in San Quentin for assault with intent to kill John Rider. The case against Freeman, for similar assault upon John King, was dismissed at the request of the district attorney.

Estate of John Trimble—Final settled and allowed.

Estate of B. Giacardi—Final account settled and approved.

New Cases.

Marie Socal vs Louis Socal—Suit for divorce filed.

Headaches from any cause yield promptly to Robey's Headache Powders. Quick and sure relief guaranteed.

NOTICE OF PUBLIC MEETING.

Notice is hereby given that a meeting of the citizens of the proposed incorporation of Jackson will be held at the Court House in Jackson, on Saturday, November 11th, 1905, at 7:30 p. m., for the purpose of settling any questions relative to the proposed boundary lines.

JAS. JAY WRIGHT, Secretary of Citizens' Meeting.

BORN.

LEWALLEN—A son, born November 1905, to the wife of Robert Lewallen, a daughter.

MARRIED.

MARELL-PORTOUES—In Sonora, November 1, 1905, by J. W. Purdy, J. P. Joseph L. Marell of Jackson, to Mrs. Eva L. Porteous of Postria.

Delinquent Sale Notice.

Location of principal place of business, San Francisco, California.

Location of works, Defender, Amador County, California.

NOTICE—THERE IS DELINQUENT UPON the following described stock, on account of assessment (No. 2) levied on the sixth day of Sept., 1905, the several amounts set opposite the names of the respective shareholders, as follows:

Name.	No. Shares.	Am't.
W. A. Bennetts	141	1000 80.00
M. G. Brennan	31	100 2.00
Chas. Delos Rogers	121	100 2.00
Dolly Caldwell	86	100 2.00
A. A. Davis	138	500 10.00
Lee H. Estes	100	100 2.00
Lee H. Estes	100	100 2.00
J. E. Hooper	92	250 5.00
Kate Crooks	57	100 2.00
G. E. Boot	153	500 10.00
Geo. McMillan	52	300 4.00
Geo. McMillan	56	250 5.00
Geo. McMillan	73	250 5.00
Mrs. E. J. Martin	126	250 5.00
Mrs. E. J. Martin	127	250 5.00
Mrs. E. J. Martin	128	250 5.00
Mrs. E. J. Martin	129	250 5.00
Chas. Delos Rogers	121	100 2.00
Chas. Delos Rogers	121	100 2.00
Chas. Delos Rogers	121	100 2.00
Chas. Delos Rogers	121	100 2.00
Estrella M. Smith	103	140 28.00
John Hey	107	100 2.00
Chas. E. Boot	153	500 10.00
Chas. E. Boot	153	500 10.00

And in accordance with law and an order from the Board of Directors, made on the sixth day of September, 1905, so many shares of each parcel of such stock as may be necessary, will be sold at public auction at the office of the company, 110 California Street, Room 26, San Francisco, California, on Monday, the 20th day of November, 1905, at the hour of 3 o'clock P. M. of said day, to pay on said delinquent assessment thereof, together with costs of advertising and expenses of sale.

Office, No.

TEMPERATURE AND RAINFALL

This table gives the highest and lowest temperature in Jackson for each day, together with the rainfall, as recorded by self-registering instruments kept at the Ledger office.

Date.	Temp. L. H.	Rainfall.	Date.	Temp. L. H.	Rainfall.
Nov. 1 (05)	40 82	...	Nov. 17 (05)	...	...
2	38 82	...	18	...	...
3	38 82	...	19	...	...
4	34 82	...	20	...	...
5	34 82	...	21	...	...
6	33 72	...	22	...	...
7	33 72	...	23	...	...
8	30 69	...	24	...	...
9	30 68	...	25	...	...
10	30 68	...	26	...	...
11	30 68	...	27	...	...
12	30 68	...	28	...	...
13	30 68	...	29	...	...
14	30 68	...	30	...	...
15	30 68	...	31	...	...

Total rainfall for season to date... 0.31 inches
To corresponding period last season 4.79 "

LOCAL NEWS

All kinds of harness from \$15 up at Pete Picardo's.

The diphtheria scare has subsided. All the cases are convalescent.

Yes, ribbons go at half price Saturday, at the Jackson Shoe Store.

Mrs. Briggs of Hollister is visiting her sisters, Mrs. Bradley and Mrs. Penny.

Big ribbon sale on for Saturday, half price, see our ad. Jackson Shoe Store.

Garbarini Bros have just added to their plant a new eighteen inch swing radial drill.

When you wish the finest flavored coffee and teas, remember that W. J. Nettie keeps only the best.

W. Hinchley of Camp Seco came over Monday to take in the Murphy trial. He mined in Amador county in 1858.

The infant child of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Carley, died Thursday morning after an illness of a few days, at the age of 1 month.

The new ice cream and candy parlor under the management of Cleveland & Ginochio were opened this week with free punch and candy.

W. Going, court house janitor, has been confined to his home with a cold this week. Robt. Golden is taking his place as janitor during his absence.

For horse blankets and everything in the saddle and harness line, see Picardo's fine stock on Water street.

Chris Marella and family left for San Francisco, Sunday morning. Mr. Marella will return in a few days, but the family will remain for a couple of months.

Don't miss our big sale on Saturday ribbons at half price, one day. Jackson Shoe Store.

Harry Leam, who has been in Columbia South America, in charge of a mine, returned to his family in Jackson Tuesday evening, after an absence of two years.

Give us daily some good bread. Pioneer flour makes the best.

The Whist Club met at the National Hotel Friday afternoon, and were entertained by Mrs. F. A. Voorhies. Mrs. Taylor winning first prize, and Mrs. Shear the booby prize.

White Pine Cough Balsam will break up that cough, and cure your cold.

Mrs. A. W. Griffith, who has been employed at dressmaking at the Jackson Shoe Store for nearly a year, left Sunday morning for San Francisco, where she intends to remain. Her daughter has been employed in that city for some months.

Now is the time to get your hair ribbons in all styles. Saturday, one day. Jackson Shoe Store.

The Methodist Episcopal church has been thoroughly fumigated this week, and services will be held as usual Sunday. Preaching at 11 a. m., Sunday school at 2 p. m., and preaching at 7.30 in the evening. Evening theme, "Sin—its cause and cure."

Ledger and Chicago Week y Inter-ocean, both papers for one year, \$2.50 in advance.

The party given at Electra Saturday evening was one of the social events of the season. A large number of good folks attended from Jackson. Dancing was the main feature of the evening, an orchestra of seven pieces was engaged, and fine music was discoursed. The boys of Electra know how to entertain.

Get the week spots in your old harness patched at Pete Picardo's.

Thomas C. Howell, representing the Twentieth Century Miner, a large weekly devoted to the mining interest and published in Boston and San Francisco, was in Jackson this week, in the interest of that journal. Mr. Howell was identified with the Mining and Engineering Review in San Francisco some years ago.

Map of Amador County, corrected 1904, for sale at Amador Ledger office.

Peter Tabean, while at work roofing the tin at his home, residence on Summit street, on Tuesday last, fell therefrom and received serious injuries. One arm was broken, and the bridge of his nose and his tongue lacerated by his teeth as he struck the ground. Over a year ago he was kicked in the head by a mule while driving a freight team on lone road, fracturing his skull. It is believed his fall was owing to dizziness as the result of his previous injuries.

Pioneer Flour always has been and still is the best.

We publish in this issue a synopsis of the testimony in the Murphy trial, from start to finish, republishing that portion that appeared last week. The absorbing interest taken in this case is sufficient justification for this course. The crowded state of our columns in this account compels us to hold much local matter until next week.

Mines Closing for Lack of Water.

All the quartz mills north of Jackson came to a standstill early this week, except the Argonaut, on account of water famine. The Zeila mill is still running. Unless rain comes within a few days everything dependent upon water power will come to a halt. Even water for domestic use is liable to be shut off. Such a condition has never before occurred since the water system was inaugurated.

Three Good and Just Reasons.

There are three reasons why mothers prefer One Minute Cough Cure: First, it is absolutely harmless; second, it tastes good—children love it; third, it cures coughs, croup and whooping cough when other remedies fail. Sold by F. W. Ruhser, City Pharmacy.

DOCUMENTS RECORDED.

[The following instruments have been filed for record in the recorder's office since our last report. We publish a complete list of documents recorded, and must decline to accede to any request to suppress any document from these columns. Don't ask us to do so.]

Deeds—A. N. Peterson to Charles L. Eggleston and wife, lot 3 block 1, Sutter Creek. Love and affection.

A. N. Peterson to Charles N. Eggleston and wife, lot 3 in block 1, Sutter Creek, \$1.

A. D. Porter to Alexander Orr, 320 acres in sections 1 and 12-7-9, \$10.

John Tuohy and wife to Mrs. J. Vance Cunningham, 325.54 acres in 6-6-10, \$10.

Ora W. Jaycox to Frank H. Mills et al, the Pension Placer mine in sections 24 and 25-8-9, \$2700.

Locations—W. J. Davis locates the Minnesota quartz claim in 33-7-12, Volcano district.

Chas. E. Votaw and others locate 80 acres placer ground in 28-8-12, Oleata district.

Mortgages—Alexander Orr and John Orr to A. D. Porter, 320 acres in sections 1 and 12-7-9, \$3000 within three years 7 per cent.

Certificate of Redemption—J. A. Rose, lots 9 and 11 in 19-7-11, taxes of 1904, \$4.98.

Patent—U. S. to Francesco Rocca, 80 acres in 17-12.

Bill of Sale—Edwin C. Rust to Wm. Penny—Chandler and Price printing press in Dispatch office, \$100.

Trust Deed—Charles Eggleston and wife to Louisa E. Gill, lot 3 block 1, Sutter Creek, \$350, one per cent per month.

Bond for Deed—T. Gillick to C. W. Watkins, Gillick mine near Volcano, \$3000 to be paid on or before January 7, 1906.

Satisfaction of Mortgage—White to White.

Reconveyance—Michael Levaggi et al to Charles L. Eggleston et ux, lot 3 in block 1, Sutter Creek.

OLETA.

An old resident, John Vose, passed away at his home on Friday afternoon, Nov. 3. He had been a sufferer from asthma for the last three years. Deceased left his home in Oleta, Maine, in 1858, coming to California the same year. He first engaged in mining, and then farming, settling four miles from Oleta. He was the father of eleven children, of whom four sons and six daughters survive, grown to manhood and womanhood. Thirteen grandchildren also survive him. His wife, Anna Dent Vose, and infant daughter Nora, preceded him to the grave about twenty years ago.

Ernest Erava was a passenger on the Wednesday morning stage.

Miss Cora Davis of Sacramento is visiting her grandmother here.

Charles Bloom came down from the Markley mine a few days ago, and reports that everything is on the move at the mine.

Miss Josie Nimm returned home a few days ago.

Mr. and Mrs. R. S. Welles of Visalia came to Jackson Saturday evening, the latter to attend the funeral of her father, J. Vose.

Mrs. Maud Floss came up from San Francisco Saturday.

Mr. J. Pison and little daughter spent a few days with the former's mother last week.

Mrs. W. Schillings and son Nick went to Live Oak Sunday to attend the funeral of Mrs. Allen.

Mr. and Mrs. Miles Fitzgerald of Volcano were in town Sunday.

E. C. McCormick and Solomon Bloom were detained as jurors on the Murphy trial the past week.

Jezebel.

AMADOR.

H. I. Hoxie, foreman of the Keystone, returned Monday night from a brief business trip to San Francisco.

John Pearce, son of Sam Pearce of the Amador hotel, returned from Sacramento Friday.

H. F. Coster, of the Imperial hotel, returned Monday from El Dorado county, where he had been looking after his land interests.

The Keystone is still working a small force. They are overhauling the boilers, and also doing some re-tiling.

Between four and five hundred men are now idle on account of the shut down, and the stages are crowded every morning with people bound out on visiting trips.

The Keystone has been using round timbers in the stoves heretofore, but there is a scarcity of this class of lumber; and they have been obliged to send below for sawed timbers. They are also doing some necessary work on the ore bins.

The Keystone is building a tailings plant with a capacity of about 400 tons a day. The building is 170 by 55, and George Hambrick says it will, when completed, be one of the best plants of its kind in the county.

E. Culbert and Farley Phipps have gone out to the former's ranch beyond Plymouth for a few days.

A grass fire Sunday morning near the sulphide works, between Amador and Sutter Creek, burned up a lot of feed, but prompt action saved threatened buildings and fences. It is thought that the fire started from a tree coming in contact with the electric wires in the high wind that was blowing.

Unclaimed Letters

In Jackson post office November 10:

A. N. Colter, James Gilbert (pkge.), Edward C. Howe, Mrs. R. Hurvey, Ray Moore.

Knight & Co. are installing a gasoline engine to furnish power to tide over the water famine.

For that falling hair use Rubner's Quinine Hair Tonic.

BEST FOR THE BOWELS

If you have a regular, healthy movement of the bowels every day, you will be well. Keep your bowels open, and be well. For the relief of violent constipation, the most delicate, the most effective, the most pleasant, the most reliable, the most certain, the most perfect way of keeping the bowels clear and clean is to take

CANDY CATHARTIC

They WORK WHILE YOU SLEEP

EAT 'EM LIKE CANDY

Pleasant, Palatable, Potent, Taste Good, Do Good, Never Sickens, Weakens or Grips; 10, 25 and 50 cents per box. Write for free sample, and booklet on health.

Sterling Remedy Company, Chicago or New York.

KEEP YOUR BLOOD CLEAN

for men who toil

LEVI STRAUSS & CO'S

OVERALLS

CLARENCE MURPHY TRIAL

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 1.

shoes, saw him on June 11, down at his barn.

Virdi Adams knew Samuel Swearingen by sight, he came there and asked for mail in the name of Harry Love, and no other name. Her mother and she went down to Julian school house on June 11, a literary exercise was held there, went home on main road, and saw a man going west looking as though he was carrying something, went after him, and walking fast, as they approached him he acted rather strangely, had down over his eyes, saw him on the road, there is a water ditch below the wagon road, he was on bank of water ditch about half past eleven o'clock, above the pipe line.

Jennie Genevi was then sworn: lives in Camanche, said she was at home on the night of 11th of June, was not out riding.

Belmont Stacy was then sworn: lives 2 1/2 miles from Clemmence, knows defendant. His reputation was good. The district attorney was willing to admit that some 40 characters were present, but they were the same effect, and they were thereupon excused.

James Gocke said he knew Matt Duffy, first saw him on railroad track, saw him and him to work on day. Duffy asked what was the pay: witness said \$1.50 per day; he wanted to know how long it would last and witness said five days, he said he thought it was too small pay: witness said he would give him \$2 per day, and he accepted the job.

J. D. Parker was constable at Lockford. The spot where body of Chester Maker was found, was shown him, he then opened a grip, which contained a light gown, and a wrap, the same being found in a rubbish pile.

Mr. Maker was then called, and said the house was not left in charge of any person in particular. Mr. Jones was to look out for the chickens, but he did not know why she was left in charge of cleaning up.

W. J. Hermon, San Joaquin, occupation, collector, made measurements with a wheel by tying a piece of cloth around it, measured the distance from residence to where body of alaker was found, it was 1900 feet, there was a path leading from Williams house to spot where body was found, path was rather broken, he went in company with Mr. Jacobs, and measured the distance.

In reference to case, stated that a railroad runs by the Murphy house, there were 15 gaps between Murphy house and Wallace, he noticed a station, but could not say what color it was, but saw the bay station down by a fence.

Henry Merthton: Resides north of Wallace, blacksmith at dredger, operating on Mokelumne river: said that brother and brother were there mouth of June, on Sunday, helped them do some work, helped them cut some thread on pipes, dies were used to cut thread of pipe. After they did the work they went away.

James Gocke was then sworn: lives three quarters of a mile north of Wallace, in saloon business, knew defendant, and his brother; saw Alonzo and defendant on Sunday, the day of the murder, they stopped at his saloon, remained there 15 or 20 minutes.

There was a ball game near his place that day, after leaving his place, defendant and brother went toward Wallace.

John Morrow, a saloonkeeper at Wallace, was then sworn: the murder was committed: saw defendant and brother in his saloon, between 1 and 5 o'clock, left there shortly after 8 o'clock, came there in a two horse spring wagon; lighted his saloon a few minutes before they left. He spoke to them, but they did not speak to him; saw Alonzo and defendant on Sunday, the day of the murder, they stopped at his saloon, remained there 15 or 20 minutes.

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900 DROPS

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The Kind You Have Always Bought Bears the Signature of

Dr. H. H. Pitcher

In Use For Over Thirty Years

CASTORIA

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, NEW YORK CITY.

Vegetable Preparation for Assimilating the Food and Regulating the Stomachs and Bowels of Infants and Children.

Promotes Digestion, Cheerfulness and Rest. Contains neither Opium, Morphine nor Mineral. NOT NARCOTIC.

Recipe of Dr. H. H. PITCHER: *Paraffin Seed, 1/2 lb.; Stearic Acid, 1/2 lb.; Glycerine, 1/2 lb.; Castor Oil, 1/2 lb.; Perfuming, 1/2 lb.; Diethylene Glycol, 1/2 lb.; Stearic Acid, 1/2 lb.; Castor Oil, 1/2 lb.; Perfuming, 1/2 lb.*

Perfect Remedy for Constipation, Sour Stomach, Diarrhoea, Worms, Convulsions, Feverishness and Loss of Sleep.

Facsimile Signature of *Dr. H. H. Pitcher*

NEW YORK.

At 6 months old 35 Doses—35 CENTS

EXACT COPY OF WRAPPER.

PEOPLE'S SAVINGS BANK

OF SACRAMENTO.

Corner Fourth and J Sts.

Paid depositors for the year 1904-5, 4 percent on TERM DEPOSITS, 3 percent on ORDINARY DEPOSITS.

Accepts deposits in sums from ONE DOLLAR and upward.

Guaranteed Capital.....\$410,000
Paid Up Capital and Reserve.....350,500
Assets.....\$1,845,500

Send Draft, P. O. Order, or Wells-Fargo Order and we will send pass book.

Money to Loan on Real Estate

WM. BECKMAN, PRES.
Geo. W. Lorenz, Cashier.

BANK OF AMADOR COUNTY

Incorporated November, 1895

Capital Stock : : : \$50,000

President.....Alfonso Ginochio
Vice-President.....S. G. Spagnoli
Secretary and Cashier.....Frederick Eudey

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:
Alfonso Ginochio, S. G. Spagnoli, John Strohm, Frederick Eudey and Alex Eudey of Jackson.

SAFE DEPOSIT—Safe deposit boxes can be rented from the Bank of Amador County at the small expense of 35 cents a month, thereby securing you against any possible loss from fire or otherwise. Don't overlook this opportunity of protecting your valuables.

SAVE MONEY—Patronize a home institution. Send money away through the Bank of Amador County; you will save 10 per cent and upward over postoffice or express. Money sent to all parts of the United States and also all parts of the world. We have the latest quotations on foreign exchange.

SAVE MONEY—It doesn't cost anything to deposit money in the Bank of Amador County. They receive deposits from \$5 up. Commence the new year by opening up a bank account. A man or woman with a bank account has a financial standing. Don't bury your money; when you die it can't be found and you are liable to be robbed while alive.

Globe Hotel

NEW MANAGEMENT.

MRS. ANNIE HURST.....Prop'r

RATES FROM \$1 TO \$2 A DAY

Meals from 25c to 50c.

Sample Rooms for Commercial Travelers.

All Stages stop at this hotel.

JACKSON.....CAL.

J. GHIGLIERI & BRO.

Cosmopolitan Liquor Store

JACKSON GATE, CAL.

Dealers and Jobbers in foreign and domestic WINES, LIQUORS & CIGARS

SELECTED stock of Imported Goods. Choice California Wines, popular brands Eastern and Domestic Beers; special bottling.

Havana, Key West and New York Cigars. Bourbon, Rye, Sweet and Sour Mash Whiskies of celebrated distilleries.

VANDERPOOL THE HARNESS MAKER

Plymouth, Cal.

Can Make or Repair your HARNESS in an up-to-date work.

He carries all kind of Harness and supplies in the line. Also, Buggies, Carriages & Carts Carriage Trimming a specialty.

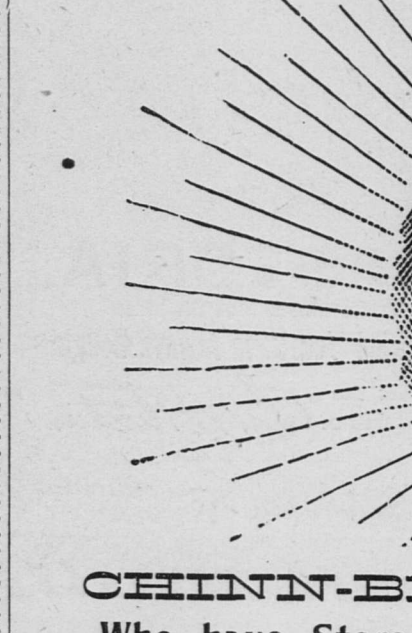
Prof. H. R. Meyer of the University of Chicago reaches these conclusions in his book on "Government Regulation of Railroad Rates." "The verdict of the experience of the countries of continental Europe and of Australia, as well as the verdict of the experience of the United States, under both the Federal interstate commerce commissions and the several state commissions, is unmistakable. It is impossible for the state to conserve and promote the public welfare by intervening in the regulation of railway rates, beyond the point of seeking to abolish secret personal discriminations, guaranteeing that all rates shall be reasonable pro se, and providing that those rates which involve the question of relative reasonableness shall embody compromises which were made with intelligence and in good faith."

"Realty syndicate," Continental B & L Stock. Certificates and stock of above companies redeemed for cash. Full cash price. Geo. D. Shadburne Jr, 512 Call Building, San Francisco.

Fresh pickled olives of the season just received; 65c per gallon; Nettle's market.

One Day Only.

Don't Miss this Chance to Have Your Eyes Examined Free.



CHINN-BERETTA OPTICAL CO.,

Who have Stores in San Francisco, Oakland and Stockton.

OUR PRACTICE is limited to the Eye exclusively.

WE ESPECIALLY wish persons, when other opticians have failed to satisfy, to call and get examined free.

OUR REFERENCES are over five hundred satisfied spectacle wearers in Amador County, and over one hundred thousand satisfied spectacle wearers in California.

OUR PRICES. Being manufacturers, no optician can make glasses for lower prices than we can.

OUR VISITS are made regularly about every six weeks.

At Boydston's Pharmacy, Jackson, ONE DAY ONLY, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 10th.

Grove's Tasteless Chill Tonic

has stood the test 25 years. Average Annual Sales over One and a Half Million bottles. Does this record of merit appeal to you? No Cure, No Pay. 50c.

Enclosed with every bottle is a Ten Cent package of Grove's Black Root, Liver Pills.

RICHARD WEBB

United States Commissioner

JACKSON, AL.

Will attend to Homestead and other filings; taking of final proofs and all other Land Business.

Deeds and other legal documents drawn up. Agent for Phoenix Assurance Company of London, and Washington, Providence Fire Insurance Companies.

AMADOR LEDGER & WEEKLY CHICAGO INTER-OCEAN

\$2.50 PER YEAR

PLYMOUTH SCHOOL REPORT.

Second month, ending Oct. 27, 1905.

Rooms.	Enrollment	Boys	Girls	Attendance	Per cent
Mr. Anthony's	33	18	15	56.5	4
Miss Slivich's	30	15	15	38	42
Total enrollment	88				

Mr. Anthony's room—Neither absent nor tardy: Verne Wheeler, Lester Walton, James Levaggi, Geo. Clarke, Wallace Potter, Tom Bruke, Matt Haskins, Lawrence Burke, Mary Fregulia, Elsie Keyes, Jessie Clarke. (Excellent) in at least nine-tenths of branches taken: Lizzie Burke, Annie Burke, Wallace Potter, Lawson Anthony.

E in diligence, deportment and neatness: Mary Fregulia, Lizzie Burke, Annie Burke, Earl Clarke, Ida Miller, Etchel Haskins, Cecil Miller, Viola Weiler, Oelo Clark.

Roll of Honor.—Prefect in all the above. Ethel Potter, Dora Slivich, Dora Negrich, Daphne Culbert, Jodie Roberts.

Report cards not returned: Jas. Levaggi, Arthur Wilds, Tom Burke, Carl Noe, John Fregulia, Lawrence Burke, Jessie Clarke.

Correction.—In the Plymouth school report for last month the following pupils should have been included under the heads mentioned. Neither absent nor tardy—Geo. Clarke, Wallace Potter, Carl Noe, Lawson Anthony. Excellent in at least nine-tenths of branches taken: Annie Burke. Excellent in diligence, deportment and neatness: Dora Negrich, Daphne Culbert.

Miss Slivich's room—Neither absent nor tardy: Wallace Pritchard, Willie Pritchard, Alvin Anthony, Lawrence Jellich, Maryellen Roberts, Mae Slivich, Eolyn Roberts, Willie Woolford, Willie Liddicoat, Loretta Burke, Ralph Clark, Charlie Packard, Leslie Walton. Earl Miller, Edwin Pritchard, Milan Kadovich, Jimmie Packard, Maynard Morris, Jimmie Tippet, Louis Roberts. E (excellent) in nine-tenths of branches taken: Lizzie Vollmer, Vinnie Butrovich, Alvin Anthony, Mae Slivich, Maryellen Roberts, Willie Woolford, Lawrence Jellich, Willie Pritchard, Wallace Liddicoat, Loretta Burke.

E in diligence, deportment and neatness: Lawrence Jellich, Ruth Parsons, Alvin Anthony, Alvinza Summers, Willie Parsons, Lizzie Vollmer, Loretta Burke, Ethel Miller, Louella Wilson, Ralph Clark.

Every ounce you eat

Every ounce of food you eat that fails to digest does a pound of harm. It turns the entire meal into poison. This not only deprives the blood of the necessary tissue building material but it poisons it. Kodol Dyspepsia Cure is a perfect digestant. It digests the food regardless of the condition of the stomach. It allows that organ to rest and get strong again. Relieves belching, heart burn, sour stomach, indigestion, palpitation of the heart, etc. Sold by City Pharmacy.

For that falling hair use Rubner's Quinine Hair Tonic.

But Few Are Free.

But few people are entirely free from indigestion at this season of the year. Kodol Dyspepsia Cure is not only the best remedy to use because it digests what you eat, but also because it enables the digestive apparatus to assimilate and transform all foods into tissue building blood. Kodol relieves sour stomach, heart burn, belching, and all forms of indigestion. Sold by City Pharmacy.

Receipt books for sale at Ledger office; also all kinds of blanks, mining location, deeds, mortgages, etc.

AMADOR LEDGER & WEEKLY CHICAGO INTER-OCEAN

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\$2.50 PER YEAR



A NIGHTMARE

Gives point to the fact that excessive or irregular eating disturbs the digestion. Nightmare or night hag has its day time correspondence in the undue fullness after eating, with the belchings and sour or bitter rising so often experienced after too hasty or too hearty eating.

Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery cures dyspepsia or bad stomach. When the weak stomach is strengthened and invigorated the whole body shares in the increased strength derived from food properly digested and perfectly assimilated.

"I was a victim of sleeplessness and extreme nervousness induced by chronic indigestion and I felt heavy, tired and worn out continually," writes Miss Mary Smith, of 1013 N. Wabash Street, Colorado Springs, Colo. Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery was the only medicine which relieved me. Within a week after I began using it that heavy oppressed feeling after meals had left me, and I found that I was able to sleep better than for months previously. My appetite was gradually restored, general system was toned up, nervousness became a thing of the past and I have now been in splendid health for over nine months."

Sometimes a selfish dealer tempted by the little more profit paid on the sale of less meritorious medicines will offer the customer a substitute as being "just as good" as the "Discovery." It may be better for him because it pays better, but it is not as good for you, if you want the medicine that has cured others, and which you believe will cure you.

1000-page Doctor Book sent free on receipt of 3 one-cent stamps to cover postage only; 31 stamps for cloth-bound copy. Formerly sold for \$2.00, to extent of over 500,000 copies. Every family should possess a copy for ready reference in case of sudden illness or accident. It is illustrated with hundreds of wood-cuts and several colored plates. Address Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.

Dr. Pierce's Pellets Cure Constipation

A Voice of Approval.

The following letter from a subscriber is a fair sample of what the Ledger is receiving in approval of the course of this journal on county matters. It is also pleasing to know that the magazine section just added is appreciated.

Oleta, Amador Co., Cal.

Editor Ledger—I have received the first number of your magazine section. It is certainly a great addition to your reading matter, and very interesting.

You have published the tax rate of a few counties higher than Amador. Let us have some that are lower, at your convenience. Our taxes are too high by one-half, and if we send any more legislators of the same kind, they will be higher still.

We can but thank you for watching over the finances of the county, and the interest of the taxpayers.

I am your respectfully,

But Few Are Free.

But few people are entirely free from indigestion at this season of the year. Kodol Dyspepsia Cure is not only the best remedy to use because it digests what you eat, but also because it enables the digestive apparatus to assimilate and transform all foods into tissue building blood. Kodol relieves sour stomach, heart burn, belching, and all forms of indigestion. Sold by City Pharmacy.

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HOW UNCLE SAM PAYS HIS DEBTS

By HON. ELLIS H. ROBERS (Formerly Treasurer of the United States)

Why should Uncle Sam, rich as he is, be in debt at all?

It cost a large sum to set up for himself, even if he did fail to pay some of the continental currency issued to carry on the Revolution.

He had to defend the frontiers from Indians, and to protect sailors' rights on high seas by the war of 1812. To keep his states together strained his muscles and his resources, and the Civil War closed with a debt on his shoulders monstrous in its magnitude, and with a burden of pensions to be measured by the beneficence of the triumph.

Besides, he bought land, a vast empire from France, some from Mexico besides spoils of war, Alaska from Russia, and Florida, Porto Rico and the Philippines from Spain. Nor was Hawaii annexed without expense.

He lost money by depositing funds with the states. He recovered with interest the credits he advanced to the Pacific railroads, and now he is on the Central American isthmus, starting in as a canal-builder on a grand scale. The years have been few in which he has let his outlay run ahead of his income, and these, with rare exceptions, were during war times.

When he first started business for himself under the Constitution, in 1789, Uncle Sam assumed a debt of \$71,000,508 for the cost of the Revolution, and he had not a cent in the treasury. Necessity compelled him to borrow at once for current use, so that he owed in 1791 \$75,463,477.

This burden was reduced to \$45,209,738 in 1812, before the second war with Great Britain. By 1816 it had been carried up to \$217,334,934. This whole debt was wiped out by 1836, when it stood at the nominal figures of \$37,513. There was gradual increase to \$32,742,922 in 1843.

WHAT THE WARS COST.

The war with Mexico soon came, and the figures with fluctuations ran as high as \$68,304,796 in 1851. Our maximum net indebtedness was lifted by the Civil War to \$2,756,431,571 in August, 1865.

Then reductions were made year by year with occasional variations, so that the amount, less cash in treasury, was \$1,175,168,675 in 1887, and \$838,969,475.75 in 1893. A period of addition followed, and before the war with Spain, in April, 1898, the figures became \$1,018,432,652. For that war a loan of \$200,000,000 was issued, which raised the debt, June 30, 1899, to \$1,155,320,235. By payments this soon began to grow less, and June 30, 1900, it was \$900,147,625.

These formidable figures prove that Uncle Sam does actually pay his debts. He had practically settled in full all his accounts up to 1836. By 1891 he had canceled a billion and three-quarters of the gigantic expenditures for the Civil War. The echoes of the guns at Santiago and Manila had not ceased before he began to buy his own bonds in advance of maturity. He is ready to pay for the Panama Canal and the equities to Columbia out of his savings, and to go on with the great work of connecting the two oceans before he borrows an additional dollar.

Great Britain has at different periods made temporary reductions in its indebtedness, only to add again to the magnitude. France heroically canceled its war indemnity to Germany. Yet no one of the governments of the Old World expects ever to balance its books free from debt. The financial obligations of every one of them are planned to be perpetual. This must be so, because the debt of European countries bear so large a ratio to their wealth and populations.

For each of its inhabitants France in 1903 carried a debt of \$151.60, Spain of \$108.84; the United Kingdom of \$96.29; Russia in Europe, \$31.35; Austria-Hungary, \$24.32; Germany, because France paid the cost of the war of 1870, \$10.51. Of British colonies, Australia owes \$250 for each person, and Canada \$50. By contrast the United States is indebted only \$11.38 for each person.

Measured by the estimated worth of its property, the debt of France was 11.9 per cent. of its wealth; of Germany, 7.73 per cent.; Russia, 10.4 per cent.; of the United Kingdom, 6.25; of Australia, 4.18 per cent., and of Canada, 5.09 per cent.; but the ratio of the debt of the United States to its wealth is only ninety-seven one hundredths of one per cent.

If Uncle Sam were to draw on the savings-banks, their deposits in the single state of New York, or 44 per cent. of their deposits in the country as a whole, would pay all he owes, and 36 per cent. of the deposits of the national banks would perform the same task. It would take only 29 per cent. of the value of farms to offset all his bonds.

The exports of agricultural products for a single year are enough to cancel all his obligations. The public lands which belong to him, unappropriated and outside of the reservations, not including the Philippines, would, if sold at \$1.03 an acre, pay every dollar of his indebtedness.

Thus the burden of Uncle Sam's debt is light by every comparison. He collected revenues in 1896 amounting to \$15,73 to each person of the population. If he should collect in the same ratio now, he could cancel all his bonds in sixteen months, besides meeting all expenses, and so wipe his slate clean.

Bad Indeed.

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Magazine Section.

A PRESIDENT'S CABINET.

**SOME SECRETARIES HAVE AT-
TAINED GREATER FAME THAN
THEIR CHIEF.**

**While Appointments Are Political,
the Cabinet is Usually the Presi-
dent's Closest Adviser.**

James S. Henry.

According to the old saw "it takes nine tailors to make a man," so in the Government of the United States it takes nine Cabinet officers to make an administration. Primarily American cabinet officers are selected to become the heads of the nine great executive departments of the Government. As one star differeth from another star in glory so one cabinet officer differs from another in opportunity, ability and the power to make a lasting impression upon the history of the country. These nine heads of departments are chosen by the President and although the approval of the Senate of the United States is required to make their appointment legal and constitutional, the preference of the Executive is invariably respected and the nine Cabinet officers represent his personal choice, so far as politics leaves him a free agent.

To be a member of the President's Cabinet has filled the ambition of many statesmen. It is a place only one remove from that to which all native born citizens of the United States have a right to aspire—the Presidency itself. If there have been disappointments and unrealized ambitions on the part of the great men who have been President the world has not heard of them. The disappointments, the discouragements, the disillusionment, the restrictions that have been experienced by statesmen who had hoped to achieve glory and fame as Cabinet officers can be read in the national records from the foundation of the Government to the present time. Failure to accomplish great plans and to realize hopes of a lasting place in history has sent many Cabinet officers

dent McKinley and President Roosevelt, seems yet a living actual personality in the affairs of the world. If no other monument had been established by his long public service, the "open door" policy for which he obtained recognition in the Far East would mark his statesmanship for all time. With his colleague, Elihu Root, who is now his successor, he shared the glory of the late President McKinley's administration in which both men were superlative influences.

Sherman's Earlier Fame.

Going back a little further we find the late John Sherman standing as the monument of sound finance and marking the otherwise colorless Hayes administration from 1877 to 1881 as an epoch in the financial history of the country. In the days of the Civil War, Stanton, at the head of the War Department, earned the name of being the greatest Secretary of War the United States ever had and was the mainstay of the immortal Lincoln in the latter's heartbreaking experiences with traitors, politicians and self-seeking army officers. The 130 years of national life of the United States furnished many brilliant examples of what a Cabinet officer can accomplish and the influential part he can play in the achievements of an administration.

It depends largely upon the President of the United States to what extent a Cabinet officer may achieve prominence in national affairs. During the last generation most of the Presidents of the United States have been men of iron will and commanding personality. Most of them, however, have depended upon members of their Cabinet for expert advice on great national and international issues. In the administration of Grant, Cleveland, Harrison, McKinley and Roosevelt certain of their ministers were pre-eminent in the direction of affairs of state and domestic policies. These Presidents were and are strong men, but ever ready to listen to the advice and appreciate the statesmanship of the strong men they had chosen for their Cabinet.

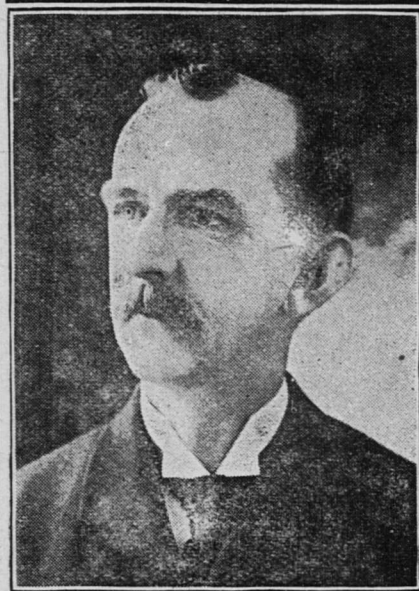
Different Treatment of Cabinets.

Each President has had his own conception of the functions of a Cab-

LEPERS IN AMERICA.

**Three Hundred of Them in Twenty
States and Territories.**

"Unclean, unclean." This is a cry which has struck terror to the hearts of many people who have journeyed through the Orient and our Asiatic and Pacific possessions, but it has probably never occurred to them, that in the United States proper there are nearly 300 lepers. These are scattered over 20 states and territories, but the states of Louisiana, California, Florida, Minnesota and North Dakota



SENATOR CRANE OF MASSACHUSETTS.

have all but about 50. Over 155 cases are in Louisiana alone; a number of these, however, are among people who have come from Southern Europe. In something like 190 cases the disease was contracted in this country.

For Federal Supervision.

Senator W. M. Crane, who succeeded the late Senator Hoar, at the last session of Congress introduced a bill providing for government supervision. It was passed by the Senate, but when it came up for consideration at the hands of the Representatives, Delegate Rodey of New Mexico, smarting under the sting left by the failure of his statehood plans, charged that the provision in this bill which planned to locate a leper colony on some abandoned military reservation was, in fact, a plan to foist the "unclean" upon New Mexico, as there are several abandoned reservations in that territory.

The bill failed to pass the House. It is believed that Senator Crane proposes to again introduce this bill early in the next session. It will be introduced in a somewhat different manner from the old one. It will provide for a "Lepers Home" instead of "Leprosarium", as this latter term conveyed the impression that the disease was more prevalent in the United States than it really is.

To Search For Cure.

Leprosy was regarded by the Israelites as incurable. In fact the records of ancient times show the great fear in which it has always been held. Medical science has learned little or nothing regarding leprosy. One of the strongest arguments for the care of the "unclean" is, that such an institution would make possible a careful study of the disease and, perhaps, in time result in the discovery of a cure. There is a government institution for the care of lepers in Hawaii,



LEPER AT WALLS OF JERUSALEM.

at Molokai, where often a leper is separated from his family by forcible means. Fathers and mothers are taken from their children, a child from its parents, a friend from friend—and all this at a time when the afflicted is to all intents and purposes perfectly well. Government officials state, however, that is not the idea in the establishment of this new institution under the Crane bill, to take any leper from his family by forcible means. The plan will be merely to isolate all cases.

MILADY'S D'AMONDS.

**HISTORY OF THE NECKLACE.
ITS MANUFACTURE AFFORDS
MUCH EMPLOYMENT.**

**Raw Diamonds as Dug Are Com-
paratively Cheap—Great Cost Comes
From the Polishing, Cutting and
Filling.**

One morning last spring there appeared in the London papers graphic descriptions of the arrival at South ampton of the "Cullinan," the 3,032 carat (25 oz.) diamond found in the Premier mine, Johannesburg, in January. Details of the appearance of the two agents from South Africa, the black bag carried by the older and said to contain the biggest diamond in the world, the crowd at the docks, the detectives sent from Scotland Yard, filled a column. As a matter of fact, the Cullinan made the trip from Johannesburg to London in an ordi-

ture of oil and diamond dust rubbed into the edge. The saw rotates at a tremendous speed, being turned by a leather belt running from an engine. An expert cleaver, if paid so much per diamond cut could make from \$60 to \$80, and as one cleaver furnishes work for 50 or 60 shapers, would quickly work himself out of a job. Consequently, he prefers to go slowly and receive a monthly wage of \$120.

The shapers or "bruteurs" outline the form in which the diamond will ultimately appear. In this operation, the "bruteur" takes two stones of similar size and hardness, fits each into a metal cap, sets one in a machine that resembles a carpenter's lathe, and as it revolves the second stone is pressed against it. The dust caused by the friction is caught in a tiny box. Before the invention of this machine, the "bruteur" held the diamonds between the thumb and forefinger of each hand and rested the little fingers on the sides of the tank, which is made of brass. In time the constant pressure on the brass wore the sides of the box into grooves, while the

metal fork which form part of the apparatus, the diamond is held against the revolving disc, and as sometimes a stone less than an eighth of an inch in diameter has 100 facets, great nicety on the part of the workman is required, and the position of the diamond is changed more than 100 times before the requisite lustre and finish are secured. The polisher works always with a magnifying glass, and makes from \$3.00 to \$4.00 a day.

Three Hundred Diamonds in Necklace

In the \$200,000 necklace mentioned there were 300 diamonds. Allowing three days' brutage (rough shaping), and three months' polishing on each, the sum expended for these two items alone amounts to \$110,700.

After the stones arrived at the jeweller's, they had, of course, to be mounted. To this end the big shops of Paris employ a staff of designers, goldsmiths, silversmiths, setters and polishers. Usually, the designers are men who have come into the shop in a less important capacity, shown talent, been sent by the firm to an art school and put through a course of instruction. According to his ability, a designer earns from \$60 to \$160 a month. He may work for months without producing a single sketch that goes to the studios, then in a week he will turn out two or three that meet the difficult taste of the employer. Designs are done in water colors.

In Paris, the real jeweller is not the owner of the shop, but the craftsman who fashions the gold or platinum into the skeleton that holds the precious stones. In America he is called a gold or silversmith. Each separate clasp or gem-holder, goes first to the polisher. Then to a jeweller who assembles, or joins together, the entire frame for the necklace, tiara, or whatever the design may call for, and again to the polisher.

The setter, as his name indicates, fastens or sets the diamonds into the framework, and sends it on a last visit to the polisher.

Polishers are Women.

The polishers are usually women. As a rule they work in groups of five or six under a patroness, who keeps a little apartment in a narrow street of Montmartre, Gaillon, Mail, or some other cheap and crowded quarter of Paris. With good luck the patroness makes from \$1,000 to \$1,200 a year. The polishers are taken as apprentices at 14 years of age. At 16 they may get forty to sixty cents a day, and at 18 a dollar to a dollar twenty.

The labor of all these craftsmen on the necklace in mind amounted to about \$300, which added to \$110,700 for preparing the diamonds, and deducted from the selling price of \$200,000 left only \$89,000 to cover cost of rough stones, incidental expense of handling, etc., could not have left any phenomenal profit for the mine owner who dug and delivered them to the cutter. Such a necklace is said to furnish work enough to support 400 families for a year. Of course, this does not take into consideration the workers in the mines, nor the heavy staff of clerks and officials necessary to carry on the big diamond producing fields. The business of finishing the raw diamond for the final purchaser offers the best paid labor to be found in Europe. Owing to the duty on cut gems brought into this country, American dealers are building up a similar industry in the United States, and it is rational to suppose that the craftsmen employed in this country will receive even still higher wages than those paid abroad.

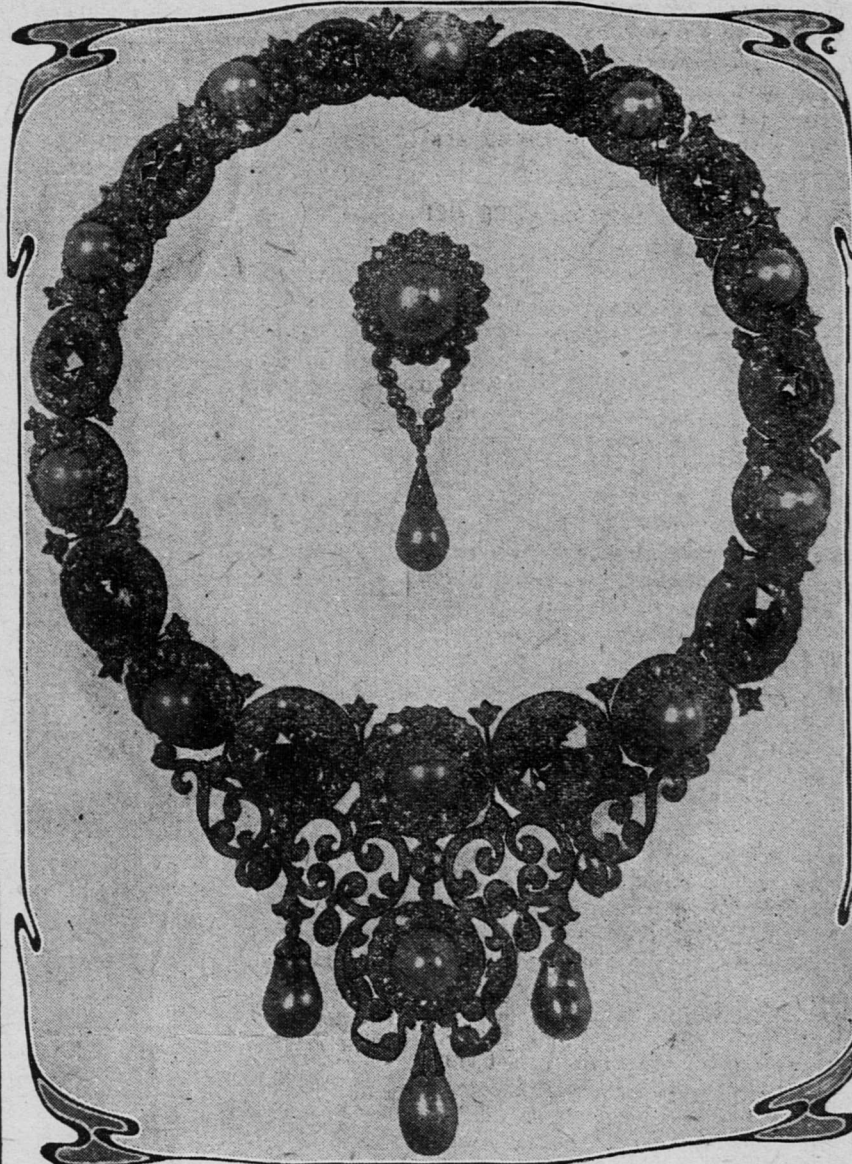
Have Several Lives.

"At this height," said the guide, as they paused on the mountain side to gaze down the valley, far below, "people with weak lungs often die."

"Wonderful country, wonderful climate," murmured the visitor.

"How's that?" said the guide, suspiciously.

"Why I suppose of course you have a way of bringing them to life again for the next dying."



This necklace took the highest award at the Saint Louis Exposition. Its value is \$250,000. It contains French Crown Diamonds presented by Napoleon to Josephine on their divorce, and which later passed through many hands, including the notorious Mme. Humbert. It has always brought disaster to the possessor. It also contains two big stones which served as cuff buttons for "Boss" Tweed of New York; three diamonds from Lady Hope's (May Yohe) collection; Alvin Jostin gems and Maximilian diamonds. Exhibited by Maurice Bower of New York.

ary, inconspicuous package through the registered mail, postage two shillings. It is not impossible that the Southampton romance was conceived and paid for at advertising rates by the owners or underwriters to divert attention, for the diamond was valued at four million and insured for two and a half million dollars.

Two more large diamonds have since been found in the same mine, one weighing 334 carats and the other 460 carats. One wonders who can afford to buy these stones. It will cost enormously to put them on the market. Most diamonds are sold outright by the miner to the cutter, and one of the biggest South African diamond kings has said that the margin of profit upon which the entire diamond industry is carried on is but little larger than the percentage of gain in any other line of business.

The jewellers of Paris claim that in proportion as the value of the diamonds in a necklace decreases, so does the cost of setting increase. A diamond necklace that sells for \$14,000 has cost the jeweller \$600 in mounting, while one that sells for \$200,000 will require an expenditure of only \$300 in the mounting. From the \$199,700 remaining in the latter case, still further deduction must be made for the expense of preparing the stones. The figures obtained on a \$200,000 necklace in a Paris shop indicated that the diamonds composing it were valued at much less than \$89,000 when rough. The woman who buys such an ornament contributes more to the actual prosperity of the working class than many of the so-called social reformers who rave at her extravagance.

How Diamonds are Cut.

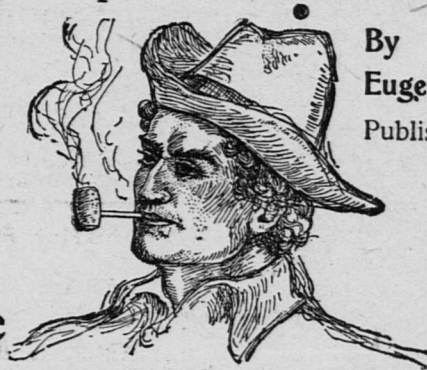
So far, Europe has been the center of the diamond-cutting industry. In Amsterdam there are more than 15,000 cutters, in Antwerp 3,000, in the Jura Mountain district 600, in Paris 200 and in London only 150. They are divided into three classes, cleavers, shapers and polishers. The cleaver examines the rough diamond, and if he finds a flaw cuts it. Into as many perfect gems as the grain of the carbon will permit. For this purpose the rough stone is set in a mold to which it is securely attached with aluminum, and then applied to the cutting tool—a circular saw about 5 inches in diameter, made of soft copper, with a mix-

continued effort of rubbing the diamonds against each other brought on a nervous jerking of the forearms, and the strained attitude of the head, always bent forward to watch the shaping of the gems, caused great swellings at the back of the neck. Usually the "bruteur" spends three days on the shaping of a stone and makes from \$2.40 to \$3.00 a day.

The polisher who makes the facets, uses a machine which carries a metal disc placed horizontally and revolving at the rate of 2,800 revolutions per minute. The disc is of steel with a preparation of diamond dust and purified olive oil rubbed into the surface. By means of a copper holder and a

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To the Easterner who first visits this charming city and enjoys the hospitality which its citizens know so well how to extend, the question is uppermost, what makes a city here? After journeying more than 500 miles across Western Kansas and the Panhandle of Texas, the short grass country, where it is all one vast cattle range, down into the adobe hills and sage brush wastes of eastern New Mexico, there is a reason for asking this question. You naturally want to know from whence comes all this hustle and bustle with all these evidences of progress and substantial growth. All your no-



RUINS OF OLD SPANISH CHURCH. tions long held and regretfully let go of, are that this sunny land of the border is the land of manana, of tomorrow; that its day of awakening is not yet come. Well, wake up! Life is just as real, just as earnest and as strenuous in El Paso as in New York or Chicago, and when you rub up in business against the El Pasoan you need all your shrewdness and business acumen.

The Old and The New.

El Paso is old—very old, and El Paso is new, too—very new. This delightful paradox is full of surprises and charms. Right up against the old Spanish dwelling of adobe with long, low windows, heavily barred, and its patio in the center, you are likely to find a modern office building with elevators and electric lights. Something of a feeling of living in the past comes over you when you enter one of the old churches, down here—churches erected more than 300 years ago. The solemn silence of these shadowy halls has been broken by the orisons of countless thousands and softly intoned aves were echoing here long before the eyes of the Anglo-

Site for the Great Rio Grande Dam.



A New Mexican Irrigation Scene.

Saxon had looked upon Plymouth Rock.

In the first half of the Sixteenth Century the Spanish Conquistadores seeking new fields of conquest for the glory of Spain, swept up the Rio Grande Valley. They found pastoral settlements of Pueblo Indians practicing agriculture through the aid of irrigation, carrying the precious waters of the Rio Grande out upon the desert and reaping harvests from fields which had been in cultivation beyond the traditions of the oldest members of the tribe. Spanish settlements followed the conquerors. With the ready adaptability of the early explorers they utilized the old irrigation systems.

Thresh by Trampling of Goats.

The unprogressiveness of the Spaniard is no where more strikingly revealed than in the Rio Grande Valley, where the descendants of the early Spanish explorers are to-day engaged in agriculture in just the same manner as their forefathers practiced it, and indeed with methods strangely like those in the days of Abraham. You can see them reap with the sickle and thresh by the trampling of goats.

Progressive Americans settling in the upper reaches of the Rio Grande in later years, showed small regard for the settlers in the lower valley. Soon their long lines of broad canals began to make sad inroads in the water supply which was needed for the old

canals, Mexico, Texas and New Mexico were arrayed against Colorado which robbed them of their priceless heritage and threatened to transform thousands of acres of fruitage and bloom into its original state—that of the desert. As the water grew scarce there sprang up hostilities between the citizens of the whole Rio Grande Valley. Neighbor began to be arrayed against neighbor; there were even family rows over the water. For years these conditions prevailed. Mexico made respectful protest against the use of the waters of the Rio Grande in Colorado which deprived the ancient canals of the Republic of their rights long established. The Comity of Nations was threatened.

To Build a Huge Dam.

It was the passage of the National irrigation act which wrought a wondrous change in the conditions and knit together in one brotherhood all the citizens of the lower valley, imbuing them with a spirit of co-operation and enthusiasm. The Reclamation Service took hold of the project and worked out a plan to store the vast Rio Grande floods which were annually a source of much loss to the valley and which were wholly untutilized. This plan the people have accepted as a salvation. One hundred miles above El Paso the Rio Grande flows through a deep narrow canyon. A dam 255 feet high across its lower end will create the largest artificial reservoir in this country. It will make a lake 40 miles long, 1½ miles wide and from 100 to 175 feet deep. It will contain water enough to cover 2,000,000 acres a foot deep.

Into this vast reservoir the greatest flood the Rio Grande has ever known will quickly disappear and later when needed by 200,000 thirsty acres in the valley below will be released and led through a net work of canals and ditches through New Mexico into Texas, clear down into Old Mexico.

The Settlers Pay the Cost.

It will cost millions to do this work, \$7,000,000 is the figure, but what of that? The settlers will gladly pay for it. Under the magic of irrigation Mesilla, La Palomas and El Paso valleys, now only dotted here and there with green verdure, will spring into full fruitage, producing harvests unrivalled in quality and quantity. Ten thousand new homes will cover the desert plain, and El Paso, the central point for transportation and the greatest market in the valley, will wax into a city of 100,000 souls. Twenty thousand acres of irrigated land support a splendid city now. What shall it be when 200,000 acres are added to the crop producing area of El Paso territory?

THE INTELLIGENCE OF ANIMALS.

An English Naturalist Believes That It May Be Far Greater Than Imagined.

Sir John Lubbock has brought more popular attention to the subject of the mental capacity of animals than any other writer. He has conducted many careful investigations on the senses, instincts and intelligence of animals and insects. An interesting query propounded by the English scientist relates to the existence of other organs of sense than ours.

"We find," he says, "in animals complex organs of sense, richly supplied with nerves, but the function of which we are as yet powerless to explain. There may be fifty other senses as different from ours as sound is from sight, and even within the boundaries of our own senses there may be end-

COMMERCIAL DISHONESTY.

AN ACKNOWLEDGED TRAIT OF JAPANESE MERCHANTS.

They Have No Regard For a Contract—Striking Contrast With Chinese Traders.

With the treaty of peace, Japan has seen the accomplishment of a task that has been the ambition of the empire—to hold front rank in the family of nations. This has been brought about through such military achievements as have evoked the admiration of the civilized powers, but now it seems that Japan has still before her a problem which means harder work and a greater task than that which she had before the commencement of the Russo-Japanese war.

That task, is to redeem the commercial reputation of her traders, a reputation which is not enviable. Joseph Walton, a member of the English parliament, a man who has spent much time in travel and knows the people of the East thoroughly, says in his book on the Orient:

"Japanese traders are not specially distinguished for honesty, particularly in their business relations with foreigners. We have in this a most striking proof that the character of the people is largely formed by the nature of their surroundings. For hundreds of years the trading class in Japan has occupied a very low place in the social scale. In the last thirty years, since the feudal system has been abolished, the position of the traders has greatly changed, and now some of those who were nobles are engaged in trade; and I am told there is reason to hope that shortly business affairs in Japan will be conducted on more honest lines."

Peculiar Business Dishonesty.

The progress which the Japanese have made in the past fifty years shows them to be a people self-reliant and determined to keep on advancing towards the highest plane attainable, yet travelers in the East have been surprised that the traders of the Occident are so notoriously dishonest, for while the Japanese are far superior to the Chinese as regards achievement of national strength and perseverance, yet the reverse is true in the matter of commercial honesty.

It appears that the Japanese merchants have no regard for a contract. It is said that the most prosperous commercial houses of Japan are managed not by Japanese but by Chinese. The average Chinese merchant is highly esteemed the world over for his honesty; in fact a president of one of the largest corporations of the United States once said that he would not be afraid to ship a barrel of gold coin to a Chinese merchant with instructions to make use of it in trade, but at the end of the year he would receive a detailed statement of where every coin went, but if this were done to a Japanese merchant, he would consider himself lucky to get back the empty barrel.

It is believed that the hard task accomplished by the Japanese in the war just happily brought to an end will be a beginning to bring out the genius for which the Japanese have been noted in war to a utilization of peace and commercialism.

Close Co-Operation.

Now, Harold, this is your fifth birthday party. Whom do you love best, your father or me?

Father, sure.

But, Harold, you said yesterday that you loved me best.

Yes; but I've slept over it, and I realize that we men must stick together.

THE MEERSCHAUM PIPE.

Almost Impossible to Select a Genuine One.

A story is told of a smoker who spent eight of the best years of his life trying to color a meerschaum pipe, keeping it enclosed most of the time in a case so as to prevent it getting scratched and its finish being dulled by the oil and moisture from his hands, only to find at the end of that period that he had been tenderly nursing an imitation instead of the genuine "ecume de mer." The best imitation is composed of the parings of genuine meerschaum, combined with a mineral clay. These compositions can usually be determined from the genuine meerschaum by their greater weight, but there is no absolutely certain test for distinguishing the counterfeit. One method of test is to look for slight imperfections. Composition bowls never exhibit these slight blemishes, which result from the presence of foreign bodies in the natural meerschaum; however, as the blemishes do not usually manifest themselves until after the bowl has been used for some time, the test is not of much value in buying new pipes. Meerschaum is a silicate of magnesia, and preparatory to carving it is soaked in a composition of wax and oil. The wax and oil absorbed by the meerschaum are the cause of the coloring of the pipe due to smoking, and in connection with the further absorption of nicotine. Where meerschaums have been smoked for some time without having acquired a good color, they can frequently be improved by rubbing, when warm, with beeswax.

Weakness of English Colonies.

The new commonwealth of Australia does not seem to be getting on very well. The population in the ten years ending with 1901 was 3,771,713, the increase being 597,462. The whole island continent has less population than the city of Greater New York. Long a dependent upon England, it has not developed internally. "Were Australian ports," says the Sydney Bulletin, "shut by hostile warships to-morrow, the commonwealth would be without guns or cartridges for its troops, without ships or the means of making them, without fabrics for clothing, without machinery for mine or railway, without even paper on which to print its journals. Australia would have to beseech the grace of some master, crawl to the hand of whatever power was for the time most strong, or lapse into savagery."

GOSSIP OF THE DIPLOMATS.

Foreign and Washington Notes.

The Sultan of Turkey some short time since, granted an audience to Senator Bacon, of Georgia, and was so much charmed with that genial American gentleman that he conferred upon him the grand cordon of the Chefeakat, and presented Mrs. Bacon with a lot of porcelain manufactured in the Imperial potteries. It remains to be seen whether the Georgian Senator will ask permission from Congress to be permitted to accept the order of the Sultan.

Mrs. Wu Ting Fang, wife of the former Chinese Minister to this country, has defied the time honored traditions of her native land, by returning to China with her "feet enlarged" to a normal size. When she came to this country with her famous husband, Mrs. Wu had her feet tightly bound, as is the custom among women of her rank in China. While in this country she had a surgical operation performed, increasing her feet to the size nature



MADAME WU TING FANG.

intended them to be. Mrs. Wu's Washington friends, with whom she keeps up a steady correspondence, state that she is able to walk now with comfort.

By the will of the late German Field Marshal, Count von Waldersee, commander of the allied troops during the Boxer uprising in China, his insignia of the Order of the Black Eagle, set with diamonds, was sold for the benefit of the needy soldiers in his old regiment. Count von Waldersee's wife is a Miss Lee, of New York, and asserts a most powerful influence at the Berlin Court where she succeeded in securing promotion after promotion for her husband.

Dr. Wallason, the Czar's American dentist, lives in St. Petersburg in a palace in a quarter reserved for Grand Dukes and Ambassadors. It is furnished with such exquisite things that each room represents a fortune in itself. Wherever the Czar or Czarina or the Grand Dukes are, they always send for Dr. Wallason, and he is kept busy traveling from one end of the big Russian empire to the other.

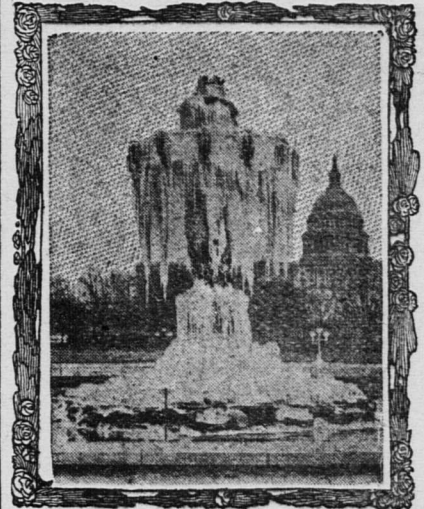
In the same way, Dr. Thomas, an American dentist at Vienna, has been for many years an intimate friend of the Emperor, and has never betrayed the Emperor's confidence by a single indiscreet utterance.

The German Emperor's American dentist not such a very long time since committed suicide.

Each Earl of Orford, at his burial is driven in his hearse three times round the church before his remains are finally laid to rest. The origin of this queer custom, according to family and local tradition, is that Horatio, second earl of Orford, destroyed the tomb of the Scalpers, former possessors of Mannington Hall, in Norfolkshire, and one of the unhappy ladies of this family, finding no rest, still haunts the churchyard, always searching for the remains of her relations. It is to mollify her spirit that this weird drive of the hearse round the churchyard takes place on the occasion of the obsequies of every Earl of Orford. The present Lord Orford, whose wife is Louise Corbin, daughter of D. C. Corbin, and niece of the great railroad magnate of that name, is at present traveling in this country. van Calava.

The Bartholdi Fountain.

Among art work displayed in one of the public reservations in the immediate shadow of the Capitol, is the Bartholdi Fountain, which plays in the National Botanical Garden. Its



BARTHOLDI FOUNTAIN IN WINTER GARE.

designer and sculptor was the man who made the Statue of Liberty, which France presented to the United States and which stands in New York harbor. The Bartholdi Fountain performed its first service in this country at the Philadelphia exposition, at the close of which it was brought to Washington.

Cheerful During Trouble.

Mamma had told Dorothy that she could not go out again. The little maiden made one more plea. "Please, mamma, it isn't very wet, and I won't go on the grass." "No, you cannot, Dorothy," said mamma, smiling at the little one's persistence. "Well, anyway, mamma, it seems to me that you're very cheerful about it."

AN ENGLISHMAN WITH HUMOR.

How He Held His First Job and Moreover Got a Raise in Wages.

Herbert Kelcey, one of the leading actors of the present time, is an Englishman, but, unlike the usual type from the Island has a deep sense of humor. In speaking of his first visit to this country, he describes his experience something like this:

"Yes, I was a bit green when I came over to this country, and I 'ad to tike hantthink in the w'y of a job. I got started in a department store on 6th avenue, and the floorwalker s'ys to me, s'ys 'e:

"Now, 'Arry, we'll give you three trials, and if you let three people get away without selling them, we'll 'ave to bounce you."

"Well, I came down jolly early on Monday, took my plice be'ind the counter and w'ited for customers. Pretty soon a lidy walked up and asked me where she should tike the tram for New Rochelle. I didn't know, and she went aw'y. I looked at the floorwalker and the floorwalker 'e looked at me. That mide one," holding up a lean forefinger. "Then a man came along and stopped to ask me where 'e could buy a 'at. I told 'im where the 'at counter was, and 'e went aw'y. That mide two. Jolly poor luck, wasn't it now? I looked at the floorwalker, and that floorwalker looked at me like 'ell, but what could I do? Then another lidy came along as 'ad a large piece of goods to match, and she wanted another yard of the same. I took it and pulled out heverythink on the shelves, but there was no more of it left. I was in a bit of a flunk then, for if I let 'er go without miking a sale I would lose my job, so I sez:

"Wite a bit, lidy; I'll see if we ave any upstairs." I went up, and seeing there was no more there, either, I just cut a yard off her own goods and brought the two pieces down, rolled them up, took the money, and she went aw'y. I 'ad plenty of customers after that, but I didn't feel just comfortable, don't you know.

"The same afternoon she came back and asked for the floorwalker.

"'Erre, sez she, 'I brought five yards of goods 'ere to match this morning and bought a yard more, but when I got home I found only four yards in my own piece. Can you explin that, please?"

"I 'emmed an' 'awed and tried to measure the goods and hattedempted to tell the lidy that she must be mistaken about 'er own piece, but she only glared at me, and in a jiffy she was lup to the floorwalker explin' the conditi'n of affairs. 'Er tone indicated that she was mad, and I said to meself, "'Arry, you're a dead 'un."

"The floorwalker called me hout, and I 'ad to tell 'im all about it, 'ow the first party wanted a tram-car, and the next a 'at, and this one wanted more goods when we 'adn't any. I 'ad to sell 'er some'ow, or lose my job, so I gve 'er a bit from 'er own piece. The floorwalker looked so bloomin' mad for a bit that I thought my time was come for sure, but then 'e started to lart, and 'e larted till I thought 'e'd bust. Then 'e sez, "'Arry, sez e' 'I guess we'll 'ave to keep you, and raise your wages.' And 'e did."

Wonder Work of the Ancients.

Modern quarry machinery can handle single stones larger than any of the monoliths of ancient Egypt. The really surprising thing, however, is how did the ancients handle their monoliths with only their crude machines.

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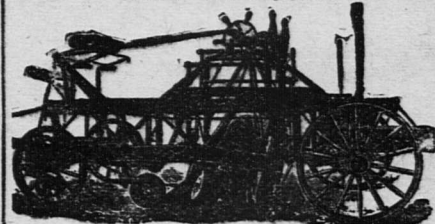
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UNTRAVELLING

A Tangled Skein

By RICHARD CAMDEN. Author of "A DUEL OF HEARTS."

She was sitting astern, in a pretty frock of blue and white, and a big hat shading her eyes from the sun. She was reading a book while waiting for the boat to start. The Spray, a small pleasure steamer, tugged at her mooring ropes off Brighton pier.

The Honorable Geoffrey Mannering watched, from the deck of the West Pier, this fragile figure of a girl. There was something more than admiration in his gaze.

"I've been caddish enough," he muttered. "The girl is scarcely more than a stranger to me. The loan of an umbrella in a soaking downpour made us acquainted. I should not have presumed upon such a triviality, but—but—" he broke off as the siren of the Spray shrieked impatiently—"but I fell in love with her upon the spot," he added, "and that's the plain, sweet, maddening truth."

A band commenced to play softly under the bridge of the boat. Verna Moore glanced up at the sound, and Geoffrey turned away swiftly, moving off with long strides.

"I must not go; I must not, really," he told himself. Heaven forbid that I should win her heart!

Verna had seen Geoffrey as he turned away. A glow of color swam into her cheeks, followed by a look of disappointment.

Verna Moore was a governess. She had been sent to Brighton to recover from the effects of an illness. She had met Geoffrey Mannering there for the first time.

"Yes, I'm in love; but, having made the confession to myself, I must forget it, drop this affair like a hot coal," Geoffrey told himself. "It is just madness, and Claire coming down to Brighton to-day!"

Madness, it was. For the Hon. Geoffrey Mannering was engaged to be married to Claire Ashberry, a baronet's daughter, and an heiress. It had been an early attachment; it had gradually developed into an engagement, partly because everyone expected that it would, and Society insisted upon it. Yet now, Geoffrey remembered certain

ished. Mannering's resolution had broken down at the last moment. He would make the trip to Worthing after all.

"Put your hands higher up, Verna, nearer to my neck. We are safe if you keep still."

The swimmer rose on the crest of a long green swell, travelling shoreward.

A terrible explosion had occurred in the engine room of the Spray. She had sunk in less than fifteen minutes, with her return journey but half accomplished. There had been no panic, but her two boats were filled to the very gunwales with their human freight. Six men were venturing to swim to meet the boats, putting off from the shore. Geoffrey Mannering was one of them. He had assured Verna of his ability to save her if she would trust herself to him rather than to the overladen boats.

Verna kept perfectly still. Her feet trailing in the water gave her a terrifying sensation as of floating upon infinite depth.

The strong frame of the swimmer supporting her moved forward with its steady strokes. How calm he seemed; how confident! At that moment she loved him most; yet at that moment she knew that she might never be his.

On the return journey to Brighton, Geoffrey had told her all; had made his confession. He had said: "I love you; loved you from the day that we met. That is all my defence."

There had been a long and dreadful pause, while she wrestled with her pain, with her temptation. Then she had answered: "We must say goodbye. We must never meet again. When we land, we must shake hands for the last time. You could not help loving me any more than I could help loving you. Yes, I love you; but this is a barrier which we cannot overcome."

And then, almost immediately afterwards, the accident had occurred. The sea was very cold; the warm suns of summer had not yet penetrated its chilly bosom. He was becoming stiff

"Again!" growled Molyneux. "I seem unable to give that brute the slip."

Through the open window he heard the roar of a motor-car. It ceased as it drew near to the building. Up and down paced the fugitive, fuming and fretting.

Suddenly he turned swiftly. The door was open, and he heard the voice of Geoffrey's servant:

"No, he will not be long, madam; and if you will wait—ah, I had forgotten."

A well-dressed and beautiful figure entered the room. Seeing Molyneux, she uttered a cry of astonishment. Molyneux, whose feelings never betrayed him, turned to the servant and dismissed him with a couple of words. Then he faced the newcomer; he took her hands; he looked long and ardently into her face, which paled, then burned with crimson.

"Claire! You here? After all these years!"

The woman trembled. In a moment the depths of a passion she believed she had sealed forever, broke forth. She clung, almost fainting, to his broad shoulders. Richard Molyneux it was whom she had loved in the past. He exercised an extraordinary fascination over Claire Ashberry.

"I came to see Geoffrey," she explained hurriedly. "I am staying at Hastings. He expected me at Brighton to-day. I came over to tell him that I must defer my visit. That is all. And you—you—what are you doing here, in this room? Geoffrey's room?"

"Didn't you know that he was a friend of mine?"

"A friend—to you?" Claire disengaged herself from those strong arms.

"I met him two hours back. He promised to hide me."

"To hide you?" The voice rang out in alarm. "True enough."

Molyneux laughed bitterly. "Come here," said he, drawing her to the window. "You see that man—ah, there are three of them. Trapped!"

Forgetful of everything save his danger, Claire Ashberry clung to Molyneux's arm. "Who are they, Richard? Who are those men?" she demanded imperiously.

"Police officers. Let me go, dear one. Yes, the old game. State papers; a secret sold. You'd better let me go. I must escape."

"You must escape; you shall!" cried Claire, wildly.

"How?" The thing's impossible. If I had a fast car—"

You have! There is mine; it is waiting for me. Come—oh, come quickly!" she implored.

For an instant Molyneux stood irresolute; then he said quite calmly:

"I will. And you?"

"I go with you," said Claire steadily.

"I shall strike northward into the Dover road, if possible, and quit England to-night," he answered.

"Where you go, I go also," said Claire.

They ran from the room. The car waited at the rear of the hotel. A minute later they were flying like a gale down the King's Road.

"You mean to tell me, Clarkson, seriously, that I have been in bed three days?"

"Three days, sir," answered Geoffrey's servant.

"A queer yarn, this, that you tell me about those two visitors," went on Geoffrey, thoughtfully. "They went off together, you say? Geoffrey broke the seal of the letter which had just arrived, and which bore a foreign postmark. He sat as if stunned, while his eyes read again and again one passage in the communication:

"Call my conduct madness, or by whatever term you will. I cannot fight against fate. I have married Richard Molyneux. We shall live abroad. He has promised me many things. Forgive me, Geoffrey; or if you cannot forgive, forget me."

Geoffrey rose after a long silence. He turned his steps toward the Old Steyne, but he had not covered a hundred yards before he saw her—Verna—sitting on a chair on the Brunswick lawns. She was looking out to sea. A gorgeous sunset had purpled the waters of the channel.

Geoffrey went up to her, softly, slowly, so that she did not hear his approach. And, leaning over her chair, suddenly, he whispered in her ear: "Verna, it was not good-bye—after all!"

"IT WAS NOT GOOD-BYE—AFTER ALL!"



words which Claire Ashberry once spoke to him.

"I have always liked you," she had said, "and am willing to become your wife; yet I must tell you that another—you need not know his name—awoke a feeling deeper than liking, and claimed my heart. But there were obstacles in the way; my parents came between us, and he went abroad, promising never to see me again."

Again the Spray shrieked for more passengers for her trip to Worthing. She would start in five minutes. Geoffrey hesitated.

A hand was laid upon his shoulder, and a voice said, speaking in a low tone:

"Why, Mannering, is it you?"

Geoffrey turned. He was face to face with an exceedingly handsome man.

"Molyneux—you!"

"Hush! for heaven's sake!" expostulated the other, turning pale.

"Ah! You are watched—as usual? Still playing your deep and perilous games?"

"Yes, yes. I'm in a bad fix, a tight corner, I must hide for a spell."

"What—in England? In Brighton? I could understand it in Vienna—where we met last six years back. A political spy who steals a secret from the Austrians might as well be in Vesuvius as an Austrian soil, and—"

"No, you are wrong, I'm wanted in England. Certain papers I obliged the German Government with. You understand?"

Geoffrey drew back, his face flushed with anger. "What!" he exclaimed, "you stooped so low as that?"

"A fortune was in it."

"You traitor!"

"Curse it! Speak quietly. I belong to no nationality. I serve all who ask me. You know that. Come, hide me somewhere! For old times' sake!"

A bell clanged on board the Spray. Geoffrey snatched at his card case, scribbling a line. "There," he said, "go to the Hotel C—, give my man that card. He'll look after you until I come."

"A thousand thanks, Geoffrey. If ever—"

The sentence was left unfinished.

with cold. The girl's weight, which had felt so light at first, now pressed him lower and lower. The sea kept washing over his face. Onward he swam, though drawing now upon that strength which despair will give. At a furlong from the shore he was seen. A boat turned his way. Then came a final struggle to keep afloat. He was dragged on board with his burden when at the point of utter exhaustion.

The journey shoreward gave him time to recover strength. With his own hands he lifted Verna into a cab. They were driven to her lodgings in Old Steyne. He took her in his arms and gave her one long, passionate kiss. Then, with a repressed sob, he left her. He was never to meet Verna again. She had pointed his way off duty, and he must follow it.

Geoffrey turned his steps toward his hotel.

It was afternoon. A procession of every conceivable kind of carriage rolled along the King's Road. By the Brunswick lawns, tearing along the front at a mad speed, came a powerful motor car. The driver was a man, and at his side, closely veiled, sat a lady. Scarcely perceiving the rushing car, Geoffrey crossed in front of it. A loud shout and a furious bellow from a horn made him look up as he dashed forward.

Surely he knew the driver? And that veiled lady? Something in the poise of her body suggested a name—but no, he told himself that he was half silly, nearly dropping with fatigue.

Geoffrey staggered into his rooms. His valet met him just in time to save him from falling. For at that moment his senses left him, and he lost consciousness.

It was an hour before the accident which sank the Spray in six fathoms off Brighton beach.

Richard Molyneux, ex-army officer, gambler, spy, duellist, waited in much perturbation in Geoffrey's private sitting room at the Hotel C—.

Molyneux noticed that the space between the portico grounds and the distant sea was patrolled by a gentlemanly-looking fellow.

LION AGAINST TIGER.

Greater Bravery Shown By the Smaller Animal.

The owner of a one-ring circus traveling through the West this summer found himself in sore straits through the death of a much advertised lion which was the star attraction of the show. With a fertility born of necessity he advertised in the nearby papers for a "brave man." A good, strapping Irishman applied for the position.

"My pet lion has just died," said the showman, "and I will give you \$5 a day if you will rob yourself in his skin and go through his tricks. All you have is two performances a day; cash money." The Irishman readily assented to the proposition and being of bright wit and intelligence soon learned all that was required of him.

The first afternoon of the show he went through the paces well, enclosed in a large iron cage and occasionally emitting a roar to startle the guileless countrymen. In the evening the manager thought he would cap the climax by announcing to the audience that he would place the lion in the tiger's cage. On hearing this the son of Erin was terrified beyond comprehension.

However, with trembling steps he went into the tiger's cage, but at once crept up to a corner, praying to himself. "Faith, God help me in this terrible trouble," he moaned. "Kape away from me the scratches of the big cat."

"G'wan," replied the tiger, "phwat yer snaking up there like that, ain't meself too a wearer of the green?"

"Flight of Balloons."

On his recent visit at Ostend, the Shah of Persia had a whole lot of fun when he cut a string holding 100 balloons which a woman was offering for sale. He laughed heartily at her distress, but later paid her amply for his joke.

Experience of an Old-Timer in the Wilds of Idaho.

"In the winter of '07," said an old miner, now in Uncle Sam's service, at Washington, "I was living in a cabin by myself in the mountains of Idaho, about seven miles from Idaho City, my nearest and only neighbor the postmaster, an Irishman and bachelor, who kept the toll house between Idaho City and the adjoining mountain towns.

"My cabin was about two miles to the East, directly among the mountains. The snow which had been falling at intervals for several months, lay about 10 feet on a level around my cabin, and my only method of travel was by snow shoes.

"I had made my tri-weekly run to see if the stage had brought any letters to the toll house for me; and while adjusting my snow shoes, preparatory to starting back, I heard a bellowing and pawing. A Texas steer, which had separated himself from the herd which had lately passed toward the town, was angrily shaking his head at me about 100 feet distant. He had run past the house from the road up the little straight path which Pat had kept open to his spring, and after drinking and turning around, had become bewildered, the snow being at least eight feet deep on either side of the path.

"This was my direct route home, and although, if I had kept on top of the snow, he could not have pursued me, the spirit of my school-boy days revived, and I removed my snow shoes and immediately made two little icy snow balls. At right angles with the path to the spring another and a similar path had been cleared to a cabin about the same distance from the toll house. As I fired the two

balls in rapid succession, striking him with one in his eye, and with the other on his forehead, the steer again bellowed with rage, and lowering his head, made a rush for me. Of course I could have simply turned and gone in the toll house, but I thought to prolong the excitement, and so made a dash for the cabin. As I neared it, I saw with dismay that it was unoccupied and fastened with chain and padlock on the outside. The path ended at the cabin with ten feet of snow piled at my left and in front, the walls as smooth and perpendicular as a house.

"One thinks quickly at such moments, and the ridge pole which usually extends from miners' cabins a foot or more beyond the main building on which to hang meat and game proved my salvation. I do not know how high a jump I made to grasp it, but I am sure that I never equaled it before or since.

"As I swung my body over the pole the horns of the infuriated animal ripped off the lower part of my outside woollen shirt, and while I smiled down serenely from my point of vantage, I most devoutly thanked the good Lord that He never fails to keep good watch over drunken men and fools."

MADE A DASH FOR THE CABIN

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MADE A DASH FOR THE CABIN

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Of course I could have simply turned and gone in the toll house, but I thought to prolong the excitement, and so made a dash for the cabin. As I neared it, I saw with dismay that it was unoccupied and fastened with chain and padlock on the outside. The path ended at the cabin with ten feet of snow piled at my left and in front, the walls as smooth and perpendicular as a house.

"One thinks quickly at such moments, and the ridge pole which usually extends from miners' cabins a foot or more beyond the main building on which to hang meat and game proved my salvation. I do not know how high a jump I made to grasp it, but I am sure that I never equaled it before or since.

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THE PICTURESQUE DAIRIES OF EUROPE.

Government Investigation Shows Them Below the American Standard.

GUY ELLIOTT MITCHELL.

We often hear of the model dairies of Europe, co-operative dairies into which a speck of dirt is never allowed to lodge, of Danish butter that is in truth a dream and brings a fabulous price, of eggs guaranteed fresh and country-like, and other reports of the way they do things on the fine old farms of Europe until one begins to think that one can not be more than half living in this country. But how much of this sort of thing will bear investigation and close analysis?

The Dairy Division of the United States Department of Agriculture is a progressive and useful institution and has done several things to destroy prevailing fallacies and incidentally establish the fact that American methods as a whole, in at least some phases of agriculture, are as far if not farther advanced than those of any other country.

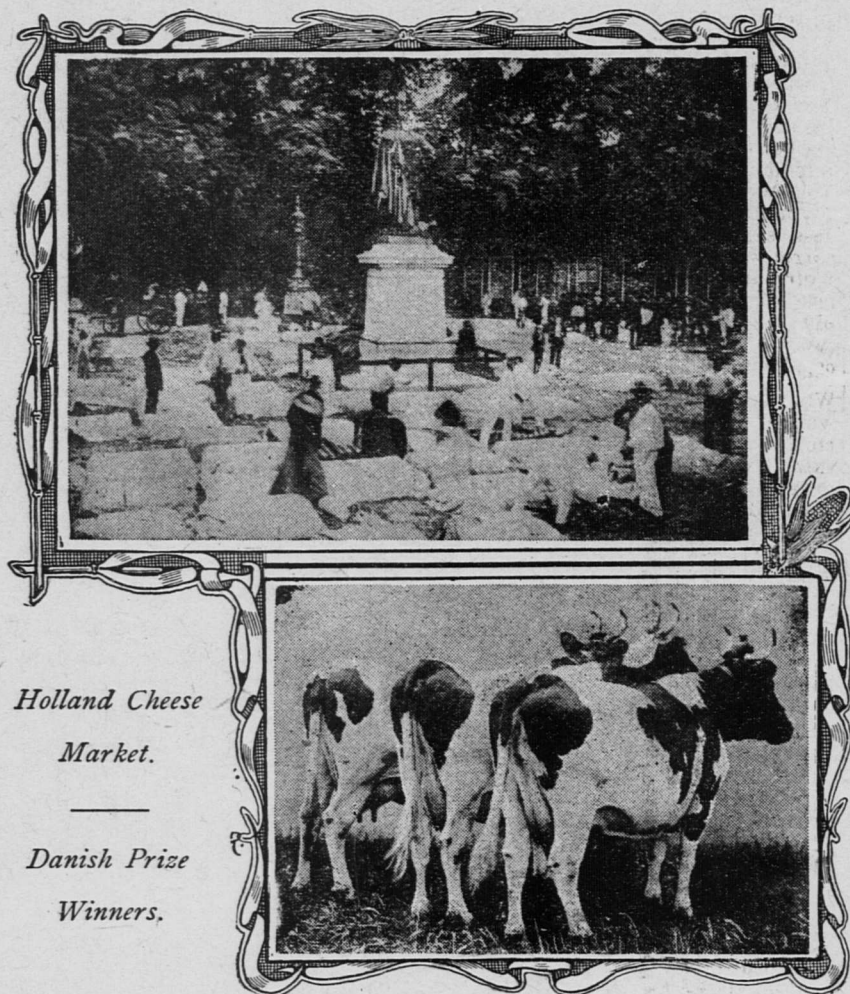
Not the least interesting of such information gathered was that collected by the late Henry E. Alvord, for many years the chief of the Dairy Division, in a tour of the countries of Europe



SELLING MILK IN DENMARK.

for the purpose of looking into the dairy industry of the continent.

Major Alvord stated first, upon his return home, that while the United States has never evolved a strictly dairy cow of its own, it has now nothing to gain through the importation of new blood from Great Britain, the Channel Islands, the Netherlands, Denmark or France. There are many picturesque and useful breeds of milch cattle in these countries but they do not compare, he stated, with the adapted American breeds. For instance,



Holland Cheese

Market.

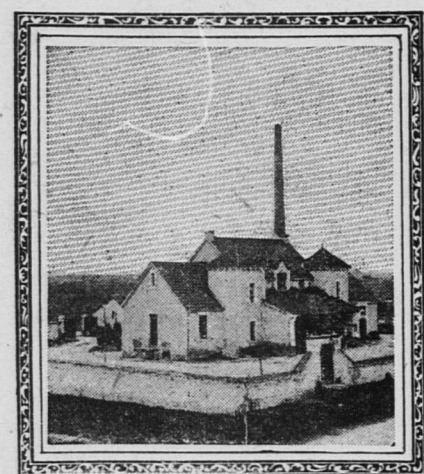
Danish Prize

Winners.

Brittany, in the north of France, has within its borders pretty, active little black-and-white cattle with marked dairy characteristics, producing often an astounding quantity of milk for their size, but they are believed to be useful in the United States only as playthings.

American Cow Stables Up to Average

In the stabling and general care of dairy cows no foreign country shows, in general practice, any methods or conditions better than our own. While the average conditions throughout the country are undoubtedly far from what they should be, the United States

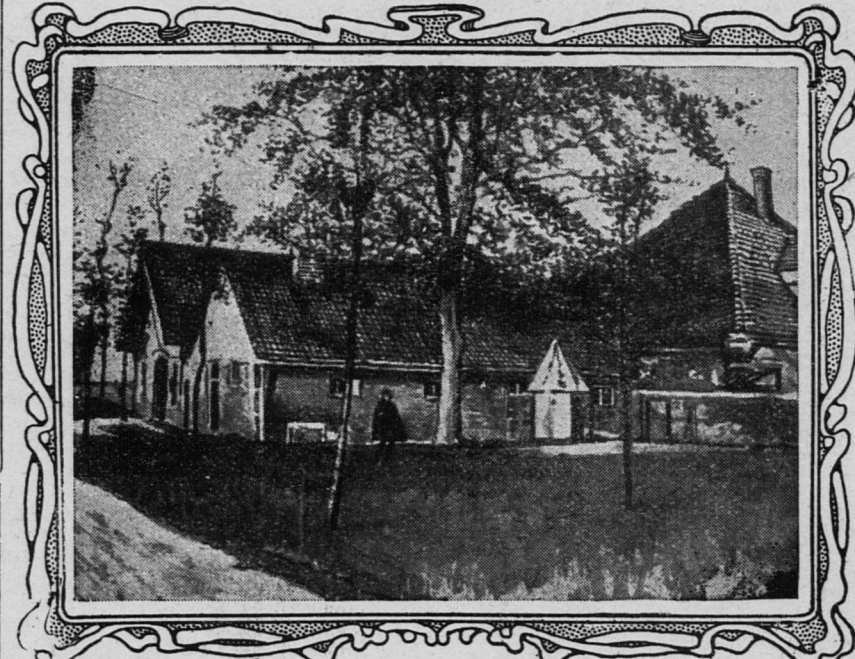


MODEL CO-OPERATIVE FRENCH CREAMERY

farmer and dairyman are making as rapid strides forward as can be found anywhere.

Major Alvord found comparatively few places in Holland and Switzerland where there is such close relationship between the dairy cows and families as the occupancy of connecting apartments, so often described in poetic fancy by European travelers. These

conditions do exist abroad—where the cow is taken in as a member of the family—as they do in no place in the United States, but they are the exception. Stables which in summer are converted into conservatories and rooms for weaving and cheese curing are the unusual and show places. The construction of cow stables generally in the dairy countries of the Old World is of a substantial nature, with little regard paid to light and ventilation,



COMBINED DWELLING AND COW STABLE IN DENMARK—STABLE IN FRONT

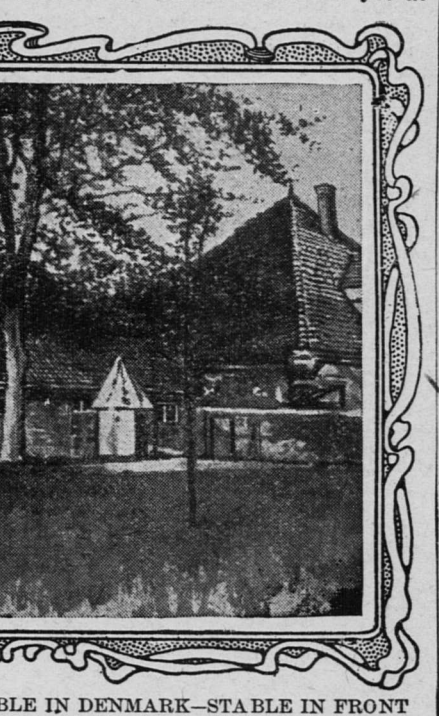
conveniences of arrangement or ease in cleaning. While much attention is paid to cleaning cow stables, it is apparently more from an appreciation of the value of the manure than from an effort to have sanitary conditions in the dairy.

Foreigners Provide Good Feed.

There is one thing where Europeans may be ahead of Americans. They seem to be better versed in the feeding of cattle. Even the poorest peasants do not hesitate to purchase concentrated cattle foods where necessary, yet it appears that the only reason the natives can give for this practice is the

ple room for improvement in our country, the only foreign country from which the United States can possibly learn anything is Denmark. There the best creameries are models of cleanliness, good order, and systematic management. But all these details are accomplished only through a lavish expenditure of labor which would appal an American creamery manager. It is not an uncommon thing for six or eight persons to be constantly employed for six or eight hours a day, turning out a quantity of butter which is ordinarily made in this country by a man and a boy who have all the work finished daily at 3 or 4 o'clock in the afternoon.

Major Alvord found it impossible to draw any comparisons between the methods of cheese-making and the results in this country and those abroad. It is believed that the American factory system, common to the United States and Canada, is superior to anything elsewhere. In variety and fancy cheese this continent can not yet at-



SPANISH MILCH GOAT

ture, while he was touring Spain making observations of the milch goat industry of that country. The remarkable size of udder of this goat is nothing abnormal among the Spanish goats, but on the other hand is the general rule. Many of these goats give eight quarts of milk a day.

Briefs From Everywhere.

British Columbia is the only British province in America which has preserved the old English custom which obliges judges to wear wigs.

In Arizona Indian children may be seen catching ants and eating them, and in Mexico the honey ant is eagerly sought after by the natives as an article of food.

Nine-tenths of the people of Persia are Mahometans.

The Irish bogs, it is stated, could produce fifty million tons of peat a year for one thousand years.

The steel in the modern hand-saw is of finer quality and will stand rougher usage than the far-famed Damascus blade of the ancients.

The physician in China collects no fee, but receives a percentage of the money paid to the apothecary.

Zorene, a new chemical compound, will, it is said, double the life of metals exposed to the air, such as bridges, vessels, tanks and the like.

An adulterator of food in Germany is liable to a term of imprisonment of six months and a fine of 1,200 marks.

A man will die for want of sleep in about ten days and for want of air in about five minutes.

A Laplander will sometimes travel on skates one hundred and fifty miles in a day.

Cromwell was a gypsy baiter. He once ordered them expelled from England and if they refused to depart by the next wind they should be hanged without delay.

A bee, carrying no burden, will fly at the rate of forty miles an hour. Carrying a load of honey his speed is reduced to about twelve miles.

Wholesome Cider Vinegar.

In an ordinary cheap restaurant the safest thing to do if you wish to use some vinegar on your food is to try and get half a lemon. Then you will know that you are not eating out the lining of your stomach with caustic chemicals. Vast quantities of "pure cider vinegar" are quite innocent of the meaning of apples and are distinctly injurious, being purchased by the retail dealer in barrels, at seven to ten cents a gallon, which every apple grower knows is a prohibitive price for cider vinegar. However, real cider vinegar is a good condiment. The reason it can not be sold for the prices at which chemical vinegar is offered is that it takes from one to three years to make properly.

The cider first must go through the process of alcoholization, and then be changed into acetic acid. There are methods of artificially hastening this process, but the product is not first class, and it can only be done on a

stereotyped answer:—"My father did so."

The American farmer, Major Alvord thought, has undoubtedly a much more intelligent knowledge of the principles of feeding, but there is probably more carelessness and waste in feeding animals of all kinds in America than anywhere else in the world.

The most astonishing feature of Europe in the care of milk on the farm is the entire absence of refrigeration in France, and the general ignoring of the value of cold in dairying. In the matter of dairy appliances and equipment, the United States is surpassed by no other country, although Denmark and parts of Great Britain stand about as well.

In most big cities of Europe there are a few well-conducted milk delivery establishments, such as are usually found in our smallest cities, while in some localities dairy animals are driven through the streets and milked at customers' doors. Milch cows are managed in the same way even in the best streets of Paris and of Rome. Paris probably has the poorest milk service of any of the large cities. During the Exposition at Paris in July, 1900, a special show of perishable dairy products was held as an annex to that exposition.

Paris Milk Exhibit Very Poor.

While the French producers had every opportunity of exhibiting their goods in the best possible shape, the only samples of natural milk and cream, absolutely free from chemical preservatives and uncooked, which were sweet and palatable after noon of the exhibition day, were from the dairies in New York and New Jersey, then eighteen days from the cow! The American products had been preserved solely by cleanliness and cold. Major Alvord made the statement on his return from Europe that no milk-supply company in Europe could duplicate this performance.

In butter-making, while there is am-



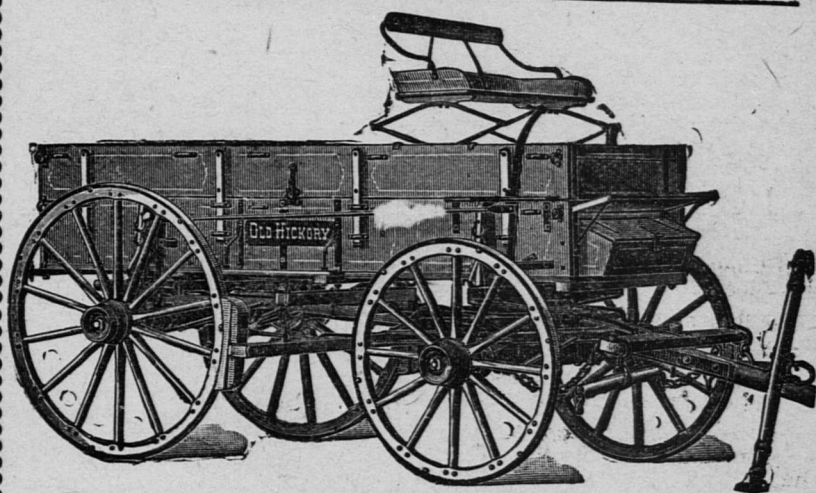
When Alexander asked his Aunt
What grew on an electric plant,
She answered, rather tart I fear
"Why, currents I suppose, my dear."

"Sunset"

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